

Profile of the Institutional and Supervised Offender Population

June 30, 2023



Michael L. Parson, Governor

Anne L. Precythe, Director

12/04/2023

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State of Missouri
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
"Improving Lives for Safer Communities"

December 4th, 2023

To: Those Concerned

From: Anne L. Precythe
Director

(Signature)
alp

Re: FY2023 Offender Profile

Please find attached a copy of the FY2023 Offender Profile. The Offender Profile is a collection of important statistics about the Missouri Department of Corrections offender population.

The work of the department is challenging and ever-changing and the purpose of the statistical abstract is to answer many of the questions that the public, the legislature, and the department's own staff often ask about the offenders supervised by the department. In FY2023 the department admitted over 12,000 individuals to prison and nearly 32,000 began a new probation or parole assignment. Every day the department supervises approximately 77,000 offenders in our prisons and in Missouri communities.

I reflect on the past seven years over a population that has undergone significant changes and experienced fluctuations. Beginning with the Justice Reinvestment Initiative in FY2017 that revitalized our efforts to make evidence based operating decisions to revisions in the Missouri criminal code that in FY2019 significantly changed the make-up of our population and extending to the challenges of operating a correctional system during a world-wide pandemic during FY2020 and FY2021, we have been on a journey to improve our culture for our teammates and the Missourians we serve. Today our population is stable as operations are returning to normal with greatly improved staffing levels and a positive organizational culture.

In these statistics, you will notice some changes that persist. A larger proportion and number of individuals in prison have serious behavioral health problems than in prior years. The population is more likely to have committed a violent felony and across all felony classes, total aggregate sentences and average time served to first release have increased. These changes continue to bring challenges for staff in our institutions and in our communities, who have responded heroically to multiple systemic changes. As an organization, we continue to focus on initiatives that make our workplaces safer, provide opportunities for staff to be the best they can be, and reduce risk of re-offense by individuals under our supervision.

I hope you find the Offender Profile useful. Comments or suggestions are always appreciated.

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1. Institutional Population

Demographics

On June 30, 2023, black offenders represented a lower percent in the female institutional population (15.3%) than in the male institutional population (34.5%). The reverse is true of white offenders; white offenders represent a greater proportion in the female population (79.5%) than in the male population (62.3%). All other racial and ethnic groups account for less than 4% of both male and female populations (Table 1.1).

Table 1.1. Institutional Population by Gender and Race/Ethnicity on June 30, 2023

Race/Ethnicity	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Asian	10	42	52	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%
Black	325	7,418	7,743	15.3%	34.5%	32.8%
Hispanic*	80	509	589	3.8%	2.4%	2.5%
Native American	20	71	91	0.9%	0.4%	0.4%
Unknown	-	47	47	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
White	1,685	13,388	15,073	79.5%	62.3%	63.9%
Total	2,120	21,475	23,595	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

* Offenders identifying themselves as having a Hispanic ethnicity

Commitment age is the age of admission to an institution in a new commitment cycle. The most frequent age at commitment is 20 to 24 years for males (19.4% of all males) but between 30 to 34 years for females (19.9% of all females). Offenders less than 20 years old at the time of commitment, account for approximately 8% of the incarcerated population. Persons committed at age 60 or older represent approximately 3% of the population. (Table 1.2).

Table 1.2. Institutional Population by Commitment Age, June 30, 2023

Commitment Age	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Age 15 or Less	1	10	11	<0.1%	<0.1%	<0.1%
Age 16	2	38	40	<0.1%	<0.1%	<0.1%
Age 17	1	176	177	<0.1%	0.8%	0.8%
Age 18 To 19	44	1,468	1,512	2.1%	6.8%	6.4%
Age 20 To 24	324	4,157	4,481	15.3%	19.4%	19.0%
Age 25 To 29	383	3,571	3,954	18.1%	16.6%	16.8%
Age 30 To 34	421	3,425	3,846	19.9%	15.9%	16.3%
Age 35 To 39	374	2,856	3,230	17.6%	13.3%	13.7%
Age 40 To 44	263	2,108	2,371	12.4%	9.8%	10.0%
Age 45 To 49	143	1,382	1,525	6.7%	6.4%	6.5%
Age 50 To 54	97	1,026	1,123	4.6%	4.8%	4.8%
Age 55 To 59	42	658	700	2.0%	3.1%	3.0%
Age 60 To 64	19	365	384	0.9%	1.7%	1.6%
Age 65 To 69	3	133	136	0.1%	0.6%	0.6%
Age 70 And Over	3	102	105	0.1%	0.5%	0.4%
Total	2,120	21,475	23,595	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Approximately seventy percent of the incarcerated population is between 25 to 49 years of age (Table 1.3). The most populous cohort for both males and females is 30-34 years but the population distribution is skewed to the older age groups.

Table 1.3. Institutional Population by Current Age, June 30, 2023

Current Age	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Age 16	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Age 17	0	3	3	0.0%	>0.1%	>0.1%
Age 18 To 19	2	52	54	>0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Age 20 To 24	124	1,291	1,415	5.8%	6.0%	6.0%
Age 25 To 29	299	2,539	2,838	14.1%	11.8%	12.0%
Age 30 To 34	419	3,595	4,014	19.8%	16.7%	17.0%
Age 35 To 39	380	3,355	3,735	17.9%	15.6%	15.8%
Age 40 To 44	383	3,070	3,453	18.1%	14.3%	14.6%
Age 45 To 49	202	2,215	2,417	9.5%	10.3%	10.2%
Age 50 To 54	145	1,744	1,889	6.8%	8.1%	8.0%
Age 55 To 59	93	1,402	1,495	4.4%	6.5%	6.3%
Age 60 To 64	41	1,198	1,239	1.9%	5.6%	5.3%
Age 65 To 69	18	612	630	0.8%	2.8%	2.7%
Age 70 And Over	14	399	413	0.7%	1.9%	1.8%
Total	2,120	21,475	23,595	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The aging of the offender population has continued through the last ten years. The percent of incarcerated offenders aged 50 years and older has increased from 18% in FY2014 to 24% in FY2023. The average age of the offender population has increased from 38.0 years to 41.5 years. The increase applies to both males and females, although females are slightly younger (39.0 years compared to 41.8 years for males in FY2023). The aging of the population is attributed to both an increase in sentence length and an increase in the age at commitment. Females are younger because of their shorter sentences.

Table 1.4. Aging in the Institutional Population: Offenders Over 50 Years of Age, June 30, 2023

Total	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23
Age 50 and Over	5,744	6,033	6,250	6,397	6,365	6,061	5,432	5,331	5,459	5,666
Total Pop.	31,889	32,273	32,831	32,805	31,724	28,172	24,010	23,137	23,496	23,595
% of Aging Offenders	18.0%	18.7%	19.0%	19.5%	20.1%	21.5%	22.6%	23.0%	23.2%	24.0%
Average Age of Pop.	38.0	38.4	38.5	38.8	39.2	39.9	40.4	40.7	41.0	41.5

Female	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23
Age 50 and Over	338	378	369	384	358	326	277	264	292	311
Total Pop. (F)	2,977	3,239	3,385	3,440	3,299	2,700	2,049	2,018	2,179	2,120
% of Aging Offenders	11.4%	11.7%	10.9%	11.2%	10.9%	12.1%	13.5%	13.1%	13.4%	14.7%
Average Age of Pop.	36.5	36.6	36.5	36.6	36.7	37.3	37.8	38.1	38.4	39.0

Male	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23
Age 50 and Over	5,406	5,655	5,881	6,013	6,007	5,735	5,155	5,067	5,167	5,355
Total Pop.	28,912	29,034	29,446	29,365	28,425	25,472	21,961	21,119	21,317	21,475
% Aging Offenders	18.7%	19.5%	20.0%	20.5%	21.1%	22.5%	23.5%	24.0%	24.2%	24.9%
Average Age of Pop.	38.2	38.5	38.7	39.0	39.5	40.2	40.6	40.9	41.3	41.8

Offender Assessment & Classification

Assessments are conducted on admission and during incarceration to classify an offender's needs and attainments and also to determine a custody level. In the tables below some offenders are reported as unclassified. These include recently admitted offenders who have not completed the classification process and offenders sentenced to 120-day programs. Offenders serving a 120-day sentence receive only a partial classification because of the short prison stay and the need to complete the required programming.

The next four tables report offender classification levels as of June 30, 2023. A high school diploma/high school equivalency (HSD/HSE) education level is achieved by 70.9% percent of offenders and 76% of offenders achieve a semi-skilled or greater vocational classification. More males have a HSD/HSE than females (70.8%, 67.3%) but females have higher levels of vocational readiness; approximately 63% of females are either 'skilled' or 'trained and skilled' compared 50% for males.

Table 1.5. Incarcerated Offenders' Education and Vocational Grade on June 30, 2023

	Count			Percent*		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Educational Attainment						
HSD/HSE	1,376	14,775	16,151	67.3%	71.3%	70.9%
9-12th Grade	53	1,055	1,108	2.5%	5.1%	4.9%
6-8th Grade	274	2,065	2,339	13.4%	10.0%	10.3%
4-5th Grade	263	1,765	2,028	12.9%	8.5%	8.9%
0-3rd Grade*	80	1,059	1,139	3.9%	5.1%	5.0%
Unclassified	74	756	830			
Total	2,120	21,475	23,595	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Vocational Readiness						
Trained & Skilled	600	5,007	5,607	29.3%	24.2%	24.6%
Skilled	685	5,278	5,963	33.5%	25.5%	26.2%
Semi-skilled	216	5,505	5,721	10.6%	26.6%	25.1%
Unskilled	482	3,748	4,230	23.6%	18.1%	18.6%
No Skills or Training	63	1,181	1,244	3.0%	5.6%	5.5%
Unclassified	74	756	830			
Total	2,120	21,475	23,595	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

* Percent excludes unclassified offenders

A majority of the male population (51.9%) has no medical problems. Females are more likely to require some medical care: 49.4% of females have routine sick calls and females are nearly twice as likely to require 24-hr nursing care than males (6.7% compared to 3.6%).

Fifty four percent of the male population has no mental health problems but only 29% of females have no problems. The percentage of females needing clinic care or medication for mental health problems is nearly two times that of males (40.9% compared to 21.3%).

Table 1.6. Incarcerated Offenders' Medical and Mental Health Grade on June 30, 2023

	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Health Problems						
No Medical Problems	867	10,747	11,614	42.4%	51.9%	51.0%
Routine Sick Calls	1,010	8,568	9,578	49.4%	41.4%	42.1%
Daily Nursing	30	636	666	1.4%	3.0%	2.9%
24-hour Nursing	137	738	875	6.7%	3.6%	3.9%
Residential Unit	2	30	32	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Unclassified	74	756	830			
Total	2,120	21,475	23,595	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Mental Health Problems						
No Mental Health Problems	602	11,094	11,696	29.4%	53.5%	51.4%
Mild Impairment	589	4,939	5,528	28.8%	23.8%	24.3%
Clinic Care/Medication	837	4,417	5,254	40.9%	21.3%	23.1%
Serious Functional Impairment	18	252	270	0.9%	1.2%	1.1%
Severe Functional Impairment	0	17	17	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%
Unclassified	74	756	830			
Total	2,120	21,475	23,595	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

An offender's custody level is determined by the length of sentence and a risk assessment which includes institutional behavior. Offenders with a low institutional risk score are assessed with Level I custody (minimum) if the time to release is less than six years. Offenders with low classification scores but with six to twelve years to release are assessed with Level II custody (medium) and offenders with more than twelve years to release are at level V (maximum). For male offenders the custody level determines the institution in which they stay but females stay in multi-custody institutions.

Offenders assessed with a low custody level may have this assessment overridden for reasons of poor institutional adjustment, charges pending, and, in the case of sex offenders, failure to complete the Missouri Sex Offender Program (MOSOP). The percentage of total offenders is evenly spread throughout the three custody levels for males. Female offenders show the lowest percentage in Level III custody (18.4%).

Table 1.7. Incarcerated Population by Custody Level on June 30, 2023

	Count			Percent*		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Low C-1	1,133	7,073	8,206	55.4%	34.1%	36.1%
Medium C-2	537	6,595	7,132	26.2%	31.8%	31.3%
Maximum C-5	376	7,051	7,427	18.4%	34.1%	32.6%
Unclassified	74	756	830			
Total	2,120	21,475	23,595	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Offenders are assessed at intake, when changes occur requiring reassessment and prior to release to establish a risk level and identify individual needs. The Ohio Risk Assessment System is utilized to assess the risk and need of the offender throughout incarceration and in field supervision. The information is gathered through an offender interview and use of collateral information. The risk and need information is utilized to address individual criminogenic needs and ensure best use of available resources.

Risk level categories differ on the ORAS between males and females. Most females are assessed as Low Risk (46.3%) while most males are assessed at Moderate Risk (43.6%). Only 16.5% of females are assessed as High Risk compared to 29.4% of males (High and Very High).

Table 1.8. Risk Distribution of the Incarcerated Population by Gender on June 30, 2023

Female Incarcerated Offenders			Male Incarcerated Offenders		
Overall Risk Level	Count	%	Overall Risk Level	Count	%
Low	981	46.3%	Low	4,893	22.8%
Low/Moderate	10	0.4%	Moderate	9,372	43.6%
Moderate	674	31.8%	High	5,688	26.5%
High	350	16.5%	Very High	629	2.9%
Not Assessed	105	5.0%	Not Assessed	893	4.2%
Total	2,120	100.0%	Total	21,475	100.0%

2. Sentencing

Offense Groups and Demographics

The most serious sentence determines the offense group. Most males are serving either a violent (45.8%), sex or child abuse offense (19.8%). Most females are serving either a drug offense (34.2%) or a violent offense (32.7%). Males serve longer sentences than females in all the offense groups.

Table 2.1 Incarcerations and Average Sentences by Offense Group, June 30, 2023

Offense Group*	Count			Percent			Average Sentence (yrs)		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	693	9,846	10,539	32.7%	45.8%	44.7%	15.6	17.9	17.7
Sex and Child Abuse	133	4,251	4,384	6.3%	19.8%	18.6%	12.7	18.9	18.7
Nonviolent	525	4,156	4,681	24.8%	19.4%	19.8%	6.8	7.9	7.8
Drug	725	2,790	3,515	34.2%	13.0%	14.9%	7.2	8.8	8.5
DWI	44	432	476	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	5.9	7.6	7.4
Total	2,120	21,475	23,595	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	10.2	14.8	14.4

* Violent offenses include homicide, robbery, assault, kidnapping, arson 1st, armed criminal action and serious weapons offenses (felony class A or B). Sex offenses include RSMo 566 sex offenses and RSMo 568 child abuse offenses, excluding non-support. Drug offenses include RSMo 195 and 579 offenses. DWI includes Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) offenses. Nonviolent offenses are other offenses including property offenses, public order offenses, other weapons offenses and other traffic offenses. Life sentences are computed at 30 years.

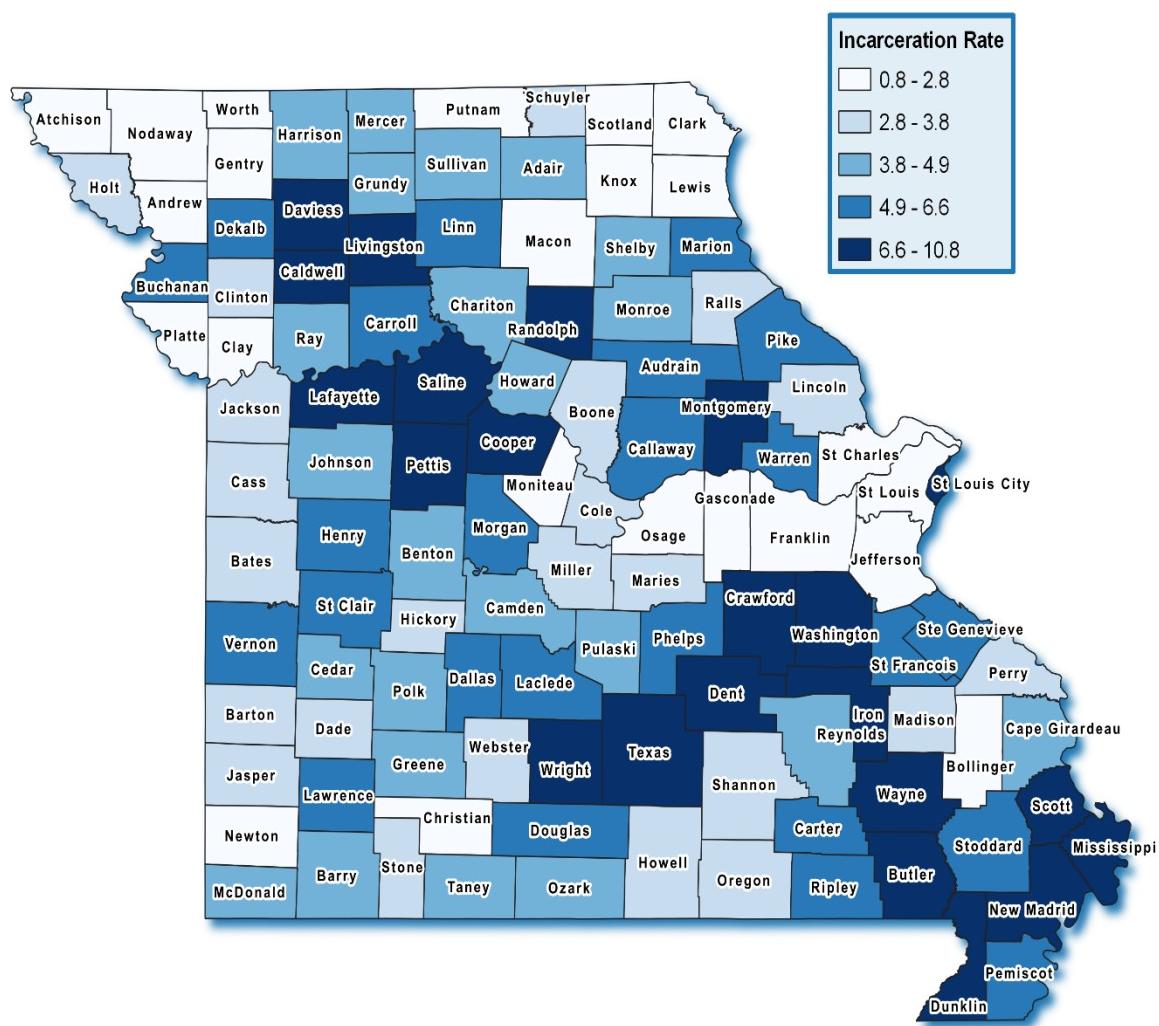
The majority of males are serving either a class A felony (28.7%) or a class D felony (28.8%) as their most serious offense. The majority of females are serving a Class D felony (48.6%). Class A felonies (10 years to life) are largely serious violent offenses, while Class D felonies (2 to 7 years) include drug possession and many nonviolent offenses. Unclassified felonies are nearly all sex offenses with sentencing ranges outside the felony class structure. The new class C felony (3 to 10 years) comprises drug distribution, trafficking and some violent and sex offenses. Males serve longer sentences than females for all felony classes, other than class C.

Table 2.2 Incarceration and Average Sentence by Felony Class*, June 30, 2023

Felony Class*	Count			Percent			Average Sentence (yrs)		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
A	386	6,166	6,552	18.2%	28.7%	27.8%	21.6	23.5	23.4
B	335	3,769	4,104	15.8%	17.6%	17.4%	10.8	12.2	12.1
C	151	872	1,023	7.1%	4.1%	4.3%	8.7	8.4	8.4
D	1,030	6,190	7,220	48.6%	28.8%	30.6%	6.4	7.8	7.6
E	171	1,636	1,807	8.1%	7.6%	7.7%	5.2	5.9	5.8
Interstate	--	21	21	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	-	-	-
Unclassified	47	2,821	2,868	2.2%	13.1%	12.2%	16.3	21.7	21.6
Total	2,120	21,475	23,595	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	10.6	15.5	15.1

*The revised criminal code, introduced on January 1, 2017, began a new class C felony and a new class E felony. Former class C and D felonies were reclassified as class D and E felonies. The data includes a mixture of old and new classification codes.

Figure 2.1. Incarcerated Offenders on June 30, 2023, per 1,000 Residents in Sentencing County



Top Ten Offenses

The following two tables show the top ten offenses for females and males in the incarcerated population. The National Crime Information Center (NCIC) offense descriptions were used to categorize these offenses. Additional information regarding the NCIC codes and their definitions can be found in the Missouri Charge Code Manual (Published by the Missouri State Highway Patrol in conjunction with the Office of State Courts Administrator).

The top ten offenses for females and males account for almost 90% of all offenses. Homicide and Assault are in the top 3 for both male and female offenders. Female offenders have a higher percentage of Dangerous Drug offenses (34.2%) compared to males (13.0%) (Table 2.4 and 2.5). Male offenders' top offense types of Homicide (16.9%) and Sexual Assault/Rape (14.5%) are comparable in the average sentence length (25.2 and 21.2, average years respectively) (Table 2.5).

Table 2.3 Top Ten Offenses for Female Incarcerated Offenders, June 30, 2023

Rank	NCIC Offense Description	Count	Avg. Sent. (yrs.)	Percent of Total
1	Dangerous Drugs	725	7.2	34.2%
2	Homicide	305	22.2	14.4%
3	Assault	247	9.2	11.7%
4	Burglary	136	7.4	6.4%
5	Stealing / Larceny	126	7.1	5.9%
6	Family Offenses	84	10.5	4.0%
7	Robbery	79	12.8	3.7%
8	Traffic Offenses Motor Vehicle	77	7.0	3.6%
9	Forgery / Counterfeiting	71	6.4	3.3%
10	Damage Property	54	5.7	2.5%
Total Top 10 Offenses		1,904	9.5	89.7%
Total All Other Offenses		216	8.8	10.3%
Total All Offenses		2,120	9.1	100.0%

Table 2.4 Top Ten Offenses for Male Incarcerated Offenders, June 30, 2023

Rank	NCIC Offense Description	Count	Avg. Sent. (yrs.)	Percent of Total
1	Homicide	3,619	25.2	16.9%
2	Assault	3,319	11.6	15.5%
3	Sexual Assault / Rape	3,105	21.2	14.5%
4	Dangerous Drugs	2,790	8.8	13.0%
5	Robbery	2,050	16.4	9.5%
6	Burglary	1,385	9.3	6.4%
7	Sex Offenses	807	11.9	3.8%
8	Weapons	711	13.1	3.3%
9	Stealing / Larceny	641	7.5	3.0%
10	Traffic Offenses Motor Vehicle	566	7.7	2.6%
Total Top 10 Offenses		18,993	13.3	88.5%
Total All Other Offenses		2,482	9.7	11.5%
Total All Offenses		21,475	10.8	100.0%

Life Sentences and Dangerous Felonies

Life without parole is an authorized sentence for Murder 1st degree. Life with parole is an authorized sentence for any class A felony. Life without parole includes offenders sentenced to 50 years' incarceration for Capital Murder.

Table 2.5 Life Sentences by Gender and Race/Ethnicity, June 30, 2023

	Female	Male	Total	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Native Am.	Unknown	White	Total
Life without Parole	47	1,056	1,103	3	602	16	9	2	471	1,103
Life with Parole	65	1,570	1,635	3	764	41	5	2	802	1,635
Total	112	2,626	2,738	6	1,366	57	14	4	1,273	2,738

The number of offenders serving life sentences and dangerous felony offenses had been increasing since FY2014. Expressed as a percentage of the institutional population the percentages are now increasing. Dangerous felony offenses are listed in 556.061 RSMo and offenders convicted of a dangerous felony are required to serve 85% of the sentence before parole eligibility.

Table 2.6 Offenders Serving Life Sentences and Dangerous Felonies, FY2014 to FY2023

	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23
Life without Parole	1,111	1,138	1,149	1,161	1,167	1,180	1,111	1,103	1,110	1,103
Life with Parole	1,720	1,732	1,742	1,749	1,735	1,739	1,775	1,702	1,678	1,635
Dangerous Felonies	6,653	6,813	6,970	7,095	7,158	7,270	7,159	7,013	7,069	7,130
Total Population	31,889	32,273	32,831	32,805	31,724	28,172	24,010	23,137	23,496	23,595
<i>Percent of total population</i>										
Life without Parole	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.7%	4.2%	4.6%	4.8%	4.7%	4.7%
Life with Parole	5.4%	5.4%	5.3%	5.3%	5.5%	6.2%	7.4%	7.4%	7.1%	6.9%
Dangerous Felonies	20.9%	21.1%	21.2%	21.6%	22.6%	25.8%	29.8%	30.3%	30.1%	30.2%

3. Comparison with the Institutional Population of June 30, 2018

Offense Groups

From FY2018 to FY2023, the female incarcerated population decreased by 35.7% and the male population decreased by 24.5% (Table 3.1). By offense group the smallest decreases were in Violent and Sex and Child Abuse (-11.9% and -12.2% respectively). The largest decrease was in DWI (50.6%).

Table 3.1. Five-year Comparison of Institutional Population by Offense Group

Offense Group	FY2018			FY2023			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	786	11,174	11,960	693	9,846	10,539	-11.8%	-11.9%	-11.9%
Sex and Child Abuse	173	4,822	4,995	133	4,251	4,384	-23.1%	-11.8%	-12.2%
Nonviolent	1,004	6,526	7,530	525	4,156	4,681	-47.7%	-36.3%	-37.8%
Drug	1,253	5,022	6,275	725	2,790	3,515	-42.1%	-44.4%	-44.0%
DWI	83	881	964	44	432	476	-47.0%	-51.0%	-50.6%
Total	3,299	28,425	31,724	2,120	21,475	23,595	-35.7%	-24.5%	-25.6%

Average Sentences

The average sentence length for all incarcerated offenders increased by 11.2% (Table 3.2). The average sentence of females is lower than that of males, but the average sentence of females increased more than that of males (13.9% and 10.5%, respectively). The largest increase in sentence length is females with Sex and Child Abuse convictions (17.2%). The only decrease was for females convicted of DWI offenses. However, very few females are sentenced to either of these offense groups, making the figures subject to seemingly large proportional changes. For those convicted of violent offenses, average sentence length increased nearly 3%, while for the population with convictions for non-violent or sex offenses, the increase was around 6%, respectively.

Table 3.2. Five-year Comparison of Average Sentence Length (in years)

Offense Group	FY2018			FY2023			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	14.9	17.5	17.3	15.6	17.9	17.7	5.1%	2.4%	2.6%
Sex and Child Abuse	10.8	17.8	17.5	12.7	18.9	18.7	17.2%	6.2%	6.6%
Nonviolent	6.6	7.4	7.3	6.8	7.9	7.8	3.7%	6.2%	6.2%
Drug	7.0	8.8	8.4	7.2	8.8	8.5	2.7%	0.5%	0.7%
DWI	6.4	7.4	7.3	5.9	7.6	7.4	-7.4%	2.8%	1.9%
Total	8.9	13.4	12.9	10.2	14.8	14.4	13.9%	10.5%	11.2%

Violent and Nonviolent Composition

Overall, between FY2018 and FY2023 there has been a much greater decrease in the nonviolent population (-41.3%) than in the violent population (-12.0%). Still, the institutional population has become increasingly concentrated by individuals with violent offenses, including sex and child abuse sentences. Over the past five years the proportion of individuals with violent offenses has increased nearly 20% with that figure moving from 53.4% to 63.2% between FY2018 and FY2023.

Table 3.3. Five-year Comparison of Violent and Nonviolent Intuitional Population

Offense Type	FY2018			FY2023			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent and Sex Offenses	959	15,996	16,955	826	14,097	14,923	-13.9%	-11.9%	-12.0%
Nonviolent Offenses*	2,340	12,429	14,769	1,294	7,378	8,672	-44.7%	-40.6%	-41.3%
Total	3,299	28,425	31,724	2,120	21,475	23,595	-35.7%	-24.5%	-25.6%

*Includes all offense not categorized as “violent” or “sex and child abuse”.

Race/Ethnicity and Gender Composition

There has not been much change in the racial/ethnic composition of the institutional population in the last five years (Table 3.4). Black, White, and Asian offenders have all decreased by about 25%, which is similar to the overall population decline (25.6%). Hispanic and Native American offenders have decreased while those of Unknown race have increased, but these populations are very small making their share of the population volatile to random variation.

Table 3.4 Five-year Comparison of Incarcerated Population by Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	FY2018			FY2023			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Asian	8	61	69	10	42	52	25.0%	-31.1%	-24.6%
Black	450	10,146	10,596	325	7,418	7,743	-27.8%	-26.9%	-26.9%
Hispanic	103	530	633	80	509	589	-22.3%	-4.0%	-7.0%
Native American	26	81	107	20	71	91	-23.1%	-12.3%	-15.0%
Unknown	--	32	32	0	47	47	-	46.9%	46.9%
White	2,712	17,575	20,287	1,685	13,388	15,073	-37.9%	-23.8%	-25.7%
Total	3,299	28,425	31,724	2,120	21,475	23,595	-35.7%	-24.5%	-25.6%

4. Admissions to Prisons

Admissions are classified by type and status: **Type** classifies admissions by whether they are new or a return. A *new admission* is the first admission to prison for a sentence, a *return from supervision* is a further incarceration for the same sentence following a revocation of supervision. New admissions include new court commitments and probation revocations. Returns are classified by whether the return was for a law violation or for a technical violation. **Status** classifies admissions by whether the sentence was a *new court commitment*, a *probation revocation*, or *parole return*.

Admissions Type

Total admissions to Missouri prisons in FY2023 show a 7.6% decrease from the previous year. In FY2022 year admissions increased by 7.9% as the criminal justice system recovered from the COVID lock down but admissions have been declining since FY2017. This has been attributed largely to the revised criminal code that became effective on January 1, 2017. There was a reduction in sentencing from the COVID pandemic during FY2020 and FY2021. Since FY2017, admissions have declined by 36.0%; the greatest reduction has been in court ordered 120-day sentences (51.5%).

Table 4.1 Admission Type, FY2014-FY2023

Type of Admission	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23
New Admissions	10,332	9,866	9,729	9,894	9,491	8,372	6,404	5,403	6,893	6,606
New Prison Sentences	5,828	5,441	5,228	5,311	5,072	4,835	3,874	3,406	4,447	4,384
Drug Programs	4,504	4,425	4,502	4,583	4,419	3,537	2,530	1,997	2,446	2,222
Returns from Supervision	9,736	9,678	9,256	9,354	9,312	8,240	7,494	6,944	6,433	5,706
Law Violations	4,316	4,216	4,264	4,106	4,015	3,394	3,329	3,189	2,899	2,657
Technical Violations	5,420	5,462	4,992	5,248	5,297	4,846	4,165	3,755	3,534	3,049
All Admissions	20,068	19,544	18,986	19,248	18,803	16,612	13,898	12,347	13,326	12,312
Percent Change	4.0%	-2.6%	-2.9%	1.4%	-2.3%	-11.7%	-16.3%	-11.2%	7.9%	-7.6%

Admission Status

Since FY014, admissions have declined by more than a third (38.6%). Returns due to laws violations have dropped, though by a much smaller magnitude (8.8%). The decrease in admissions since FY2017 has been the least for new court commitments (24.8%). Probation revocations have declined by 42.0% and by 35.9% for parole returns.

Table 4.2 Admission Status, FY2014-FY2023

Admission Status	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23
New Court Commitments	4,534	4,375	4,154	4,302	3,981	3,755	2,905	2,357	3,346	3,237
Probation Revocations*	8,303	7,984	8,228	8,292	8,191	6,947	5,360	4,696	5,156	4,811
Law Violations	3,913	3,761	3,966	4,010	4,025	3,241	2,423	1,983	2,246	1,938
Technical Viol.	4,390	4,223	4,262	4,282	4,166	3,706	2,937	2,713	2,910	2,873
Parole Returns	7,231	7,185	6,604	6,654	6,631	5,910	5,633	5,294	4,824	4,264
Law Violations	3,380	3,361	3,353	3,170	3,088	2,548	2,586	2,563	2,385	2,144
Technical Viol.	3,851	3,824	3,251	3,484	3,543	3,362	3,047	2,731	2,439	2,120
All Admissions	20,068	19,544	18,986	19,248	18,803	16,612	13,898	12,347	13,326	12,312
Percent Change	4.0%	-2.6%	-2.9%	1.4%	-2.3%	-11.7%	-16.3%	-11.2%	7.9%	-7.6%

* Includes violations of probation terms and probation returns (120 day program returns)

New Admissions by Offense Group

New admissions decreased by 4.1% in FY2023 (Table 4.3). Sex and child abuse admissions increased by 5.2% while the largest decrease was in drug offenses (11.7%). Since FY2017 new admissions have declined by 33.2%; with smallest declines in violent and sex and child abuse offenses (4.6% and 2.3% respectively). The largest declines have been DWI and drugs (57.0% and 43.7%, respectively).

Table 4.3. New Admissions by Offense Group from FY2014 to FY2023

Offense Group	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23
Violent	1,597	1,605	1,517	1,610	1,589	1,535	1,285	1,124	1,554	1,534
Sex and Child Abuse	630	633	623	615	683	619	531	417	572	602
Nonviolent	4,234	3,886	3,795	3,612	3,336	2,817	2,213	1,868	2,274	2,257
Drug	3,159	3,107	3,234	3,513	3,436	3,033	2,146	1,791	2,243	1,979
DWI	712	635	561	544	447	368	229	203	250	234
Total	10,332	9,866	9,730	9,894	9,491	8,372	6,404	5,403	6,893	6,606
Percent Change		-4.5%	-1.4%	1.7%	-4.1%	-11.8%	-23.5%	-15.6%	27.5%	-4.1%

New female admissions decreased by 6.6% in FY2023 (Table 4.4). Since FY2017 female new admissions have decreased by 40.0% and the decrease has been similar for all offense groups.

Table 4.4. New Female Admissions by Offense Group from FY2014 to FY2023

Offense Group	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23
Violent	168	186	164	185	179	144	128	100	170	151
Sex and Child Abuse	53	52	65	86	59	59	44	42	39	45
Nonviolent	747	720	704	658	627	528	378	319	335	401
Drug	849	883	970	1,057	1,042	916	677	563	741	596
DWI	94	74	66	62	49	43	24	19	24	30
Total	1,911	1,915	1,969	2,048	1,956	1,690	1,251	1,043	1,309	1,223
Percent Change		0.2%	2.8%	4.0%	-4.5%	-13.6%	-26.0%	-16.6%	25.5%	-6.6%

New male admissions decreased by 3.6% in FY2023 (Table 4.5). Since FY2017 male new admissions have decreased by 31.4% while violent offenses have decreased by only 2.9%; sex and child abuse offenses have increased by 5.1% since FY2017.

Table 4.5. New Male Admissions by Offense Group from FY2013 to FY2023

Offense Group	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23
Violent	1,429	1,419	1,353	1,425	1,410	1,391	1,157	1,024	1,384	1,383
Sex and Child Abuse	577	581	558	529	624	560	487	375	533	557
Nonviolent	3,487	3,166	3,091	2,954	2,709	2,289	1,835	1,549	1,939	1,856
Drug	2,310	2,224	2,264	2,456	2,394	2,117	1,469	1,228	1,502	1,383
DWI	618	561	495	482	398	325	205	184	226	204
Total	8,421	7,951	7,761	7,846	7,535	6,682	5,153	4,360	5,584	5,383
Percent Change		-5.6%	-2.4%	1.1%	-4.0%	-11.3%	-22.9%	-15.4%	28.0%	-3.6%

The top two NCIC offenses for both females and males are Dangerous Drugs (drug trafficking, drug distribution and drug possession) and Assault (assault and domestic assault: 1st degree, 2nd degree, 3rd degree and 4th degree). Life sentences computed as 30 years. Offense counts include attempt and conspiracy, which are sentenced at one felony class lower unless specified in the statute.

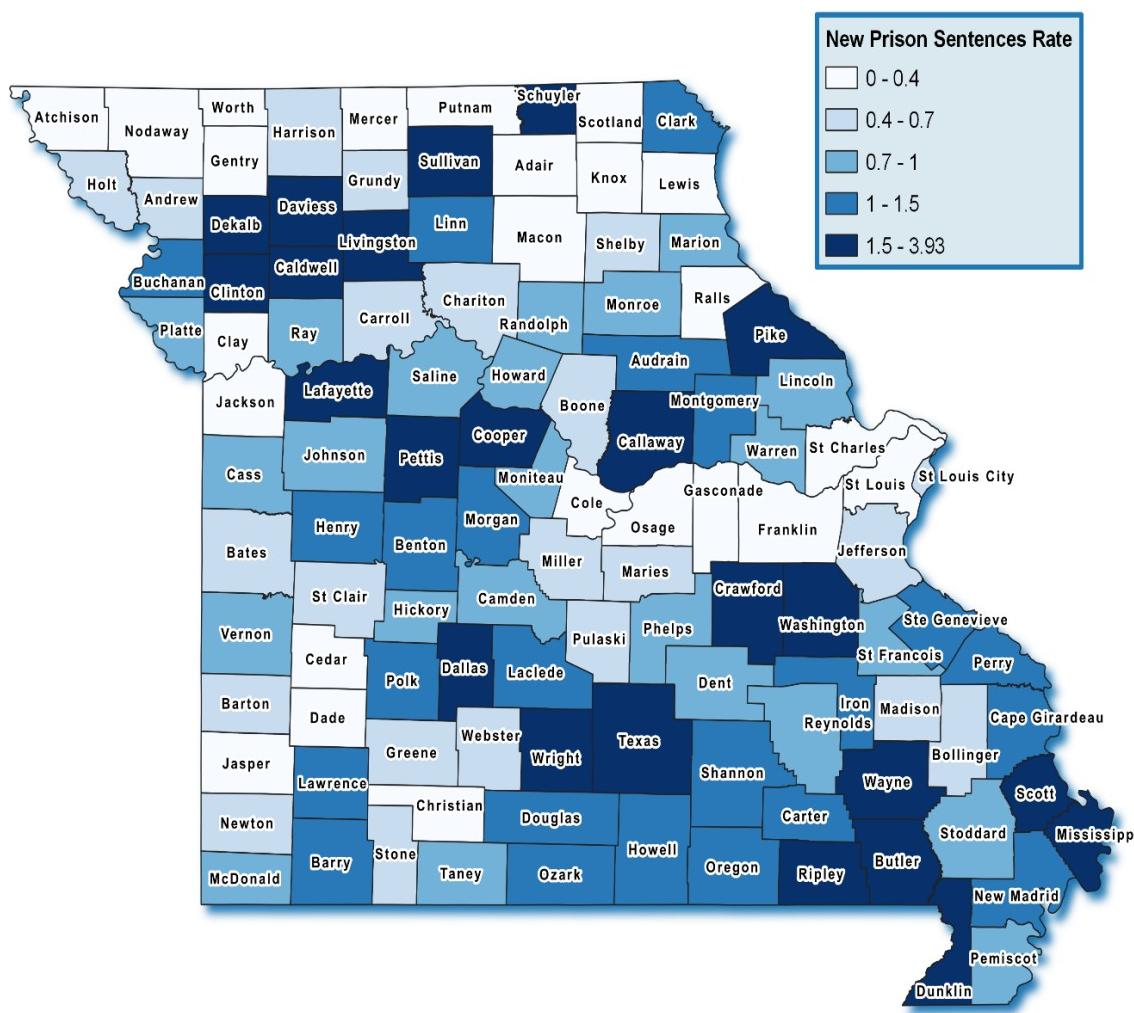
Table 4.6. Top Ten Offenses: Female New Prison Admissions, FY2023

Rank	NCIC Offense Description	New Prison Sentences	Average Sentence (yrs)	New 120 Day/LT Drug	Average Sentence (yrs)
1	Dangerous Drugs	285	5.7	195	7.0
2	Assault	51	6.2	30	6.3
3	Stealing / Larceny	46	6.2	32	6.4
4	Burglary	32	5.8	47	6.9
5	Traffic Offenses Motor Vehicle	31	5.3	23	5.4
6	Homicide	26	16.4	3	5.3
7	Damage Property	23	5.0	21	6.2
8	Family Offenses	21	8.7	16	5.6
9	Forgery / Counterfeiting	21	4.8	14	5.9
10	Fraud	11	4.2	6	5.5
Total Top 10 Offenses		547	6.8	387	6.1
Total All Other Offenses		53	5.4	25	6.1
Total All Offenses		600	6.1	412	6.1

Table 4.7. Top Ten Offenses: Male New Prison Admissions, FY2023

Rank	NCIC Offense Description	New Prison Sentences	Average Sentence (yrs)	New 120 Day/LT Drug	Average Sentence (yrs)
1	Dangerous Drugs	695	6.0	476	7.3
2	Assault	534	7.3	207	6.2
3	Homicide	238	18.2	6	7.5
4	Burglary	230	6.8	96	7.4
5	Sexual Assault / Rape	221	16.0	28	6.7
6	Weapons	184	7.3	49	6.7
7	Traffic Offenses Motor Vehicle	183	5.7	134	6.0
8	Stealing / Larceny	180	5.6	72	6.8
9	Damage Property	164	5.4	63	5.9
10	Sex Offenses	164	8.5	57	8.9
Total Top 10 Offenses		2,793	8.7	1,188	7.0
Total All Other Offenses		645	6.1	191	5.8
Total All Offenses		3,438	6.9	1,379	6.2

Figure 4.1. FY 2023 Rate of New Prison Admissions per 1,000 Residents in Sentencing County



Average Sentence

Average sentences are for new term admissions - new court commitments and probation revocations, excluding 120-day and long-term drug sentences (559.115, RSMo or 217.202 RSMo). Life sentences are calculated at 30 years.

New term admissions have been declining since FY2017 but with the exception of FY2022 when the criminal justice system recovered from the COVID pandemic (Table 4.11). In the last ten years new court commitments have averaged about 52% of new admissions but in FY2022 and FY2023 they accounted for 56%, reflecting the greater decline in probation revocations. Females account for only about 10% of new court commitments but account for about 20% of probation revocations partially because females are more likely to be sentenced to probation than males.

The average sentence in the past ten years has averaged about 8.5 years for new court commitments and about 6.2 years for probation revocations. Generally, average sentences for males are roughly 1.5 years longer than females for new court commitments, and a year longer than females for probation revocations. In the last two fiscal years there has been an increase in the average sentence of new court

commitments and this may be attributed to the relative increase in violent and sex offenses, which incur longer sentences. There has been little change in the average sentences of probation revocations.

Table 4.11. New Term Admissions and Average Sentence (in years) by Gender

Admissions by Type	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23
New Court Commitments	3,007	2,856	2,704	2,792	2,659	2,612	2,047	1,705	2,494	2,440
Female	292	318	299	344	302	284	223	186	270	253
Male	2,715	2,538	2,405	2,448	2,357	2,328	1,824	1,519	2,224	2,187
Probation Revocations	2,821	2,585	2,524	2,519	2,413	2,223	1,827	1,701	1,953	1,944
Female	528	496	485	516	497	476	373	356	393	393
Male	2,293	2,089	2,038	2,003	1,916	1,747	1,454	1,345	1,560	1,551
Total	5,828	5,441	5,228	5,311	5,072	4,835	3,874	3,406	4,447	4,384
Average Sentence (yrs)	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23
New Court Commitments	8.3	8.6	8.3	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.6	8.1	8.6	8.9
Female	6.9	6.6	7.1	7.2	7.0	6.1	7.2	6.5	6.9	7.4
Male	8.5	8.8	8.5	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.3	8.8	9.0
Probation Revocations	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.1
Female	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.1	5.5
Male	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.3
Total	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.1	7.4	7.5

5. Releases from Adult Institutions

Releases have been declining since FY2018 and have followed the decline in admissions which began in FY2017. The decline is associated with the decrease in felony sentencing after the revision to the criminal code in FY2017 and with the impact of the COVID pandemic. Since FY2018 releases have decreased by 38.4% and from FY2022 by 5.5% (Table 5.1). Releases to probation and discharges have declined the most since FY2018 (-48.3% and -44.2% respectively). Other includes deaths, interstate transfers and absconders.

Table 5.1. Number of Releases from an Institution by Release Type

Type of Releases	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23
Probation	5,035	5,108	5,097	5,090	5,110	4,485	3,494	2,224	2,594	2,644
Parole	12,079	11,611	10,869	11,583	12,319	13,466	12,721	9,490	8,787	8,050
Conditional Release	788	829	785	884	854	764	818	515	548	546
Other	167	169	155	203	173	149	140	154	158	203
Discharge	1,596	1,512	1,562	1,539	1,431	1,297	917	830	870	799
Total Releases	19,665	19,229	18,468	19,299	19,887	20,161	18,090	13,213	12,957	12,242
Percent change	3.5%	-2.2%	-4.0%	4.5%	3.1%	1.4%	-10.3%	-27.0%	-1.9%	-5.5%

Since FY2018 female releases have decreased by 41.3% and from FY2022 by 0.3% (Table 5.2).

Table 5.2. Number of Releases from the Female Prison Population by Release Type

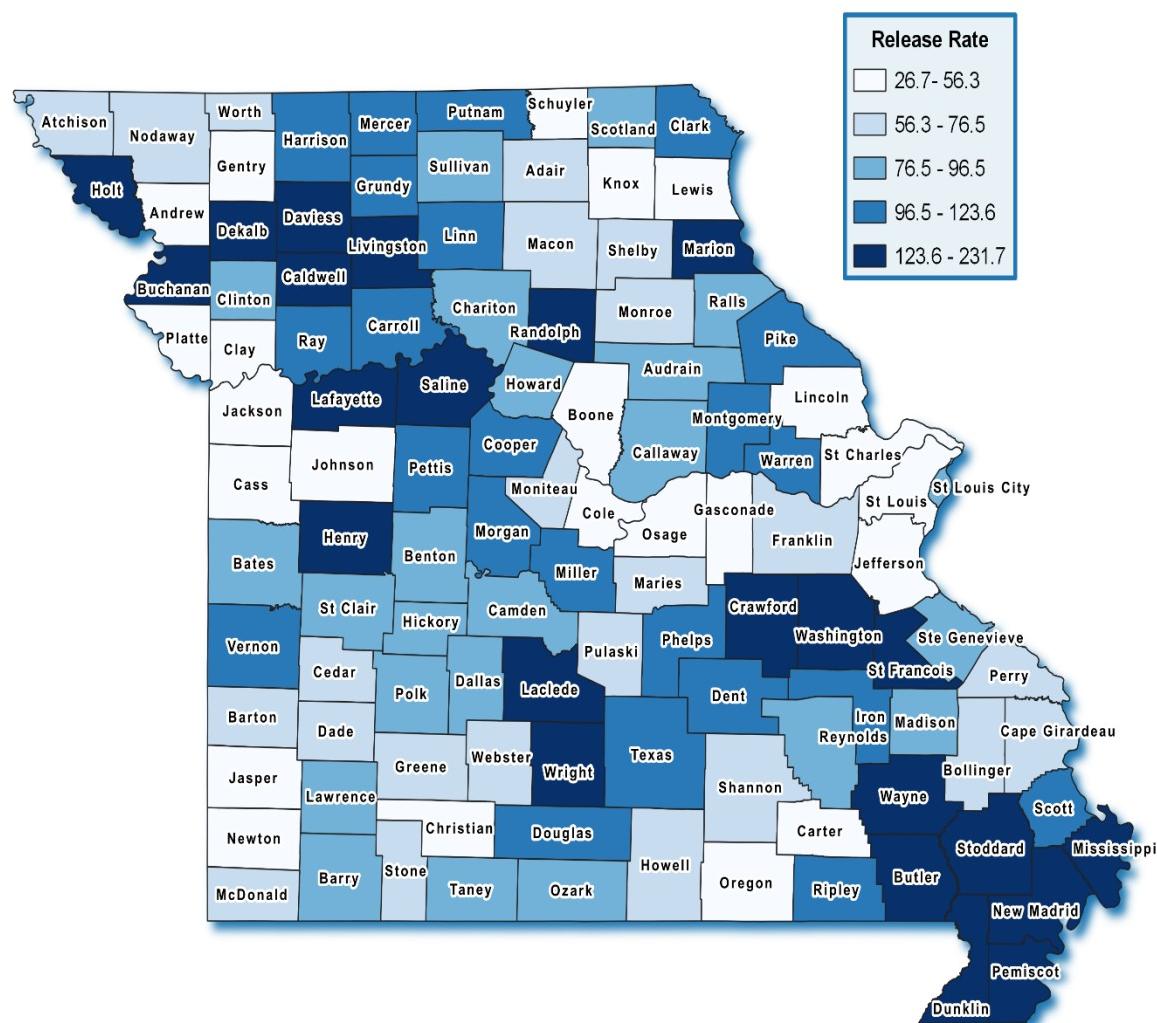
Type of Releases	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23
Probation	1,153	1,196	1,279	1,305	1,326	1,187	877	530	668	659
Parole	1,748	1,771	1,767	2,030	2,177	2,347	2,072	1,517	1,390	1,403
Conditional Release	35	73	72	83	70	74	68	58	54	44
Other	13	14	10	25	14	9	9	2	9	11
Discharge	127	121	155	130	130	111	67	63	69	66
Total Releases	3,076	3,175	3,283	3,573	3,717	3,728	3,093	2,170	2,190	2,183
Percent change	7.4%	3.2%	3.4%	8.8%	4.0%	0.3%	-17.0%	-29.8%	0.8%	-0.3%

Since FY2018 male releases have decreased by 37.8% and from FY2022 by 6.6% (Table 5.3).

Table 5.3. Number of Releases from the Male Prison Population by Release Type

Type of Releases	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23
Probation	3,882	3,912	3,818	3,785	3,784	3,298	2,617	1,694	1,926	1,985
Parole	10,331	9,840	9,102	9,553	10,142	11,119	10,649	7,973	7,397	6,647
Conditional Release	753	756	713	801	784	690	750	457	494	502
Other	154	155	145	178	159	140	131	152	149	192
Discharge	1,469	1,391	1,407	1,409	1,301	1,186	850	767	801	733
Total Releases	16,589	16,054	15,185	15,726	16,170	16,433	14,997	11,043	10,767	10,059
Percent change	2.8%	-3.2%	-5.4%	3.5%	2.8%	1.6%	-8.7%	-26.4%	-2.5%	-6.6%

Figure 5.1. FY 2023 Releases from Adult Institutions per 1,000 Residents in Sentencing County



6. Time Served to First Release

Release is defined as the first release following the admission for a new commitment. Unless the offense has statutory time served restrictions or the offender has prior incarcerations with the Missouri Department of Corrections offenders are entitled to release on or before the conditional release date (558.011 RSMo). Time served includes jail credit. The aggregate sentence includes consecutive sentences.

All Releases

Releases have been decreasing since FY2019 but there has been an increase in the average sentence. Average time served as a percent of the sentence has been slowly increasing over the last ten years. In FY2023 it was 56.5% compared to 50.0% in FY2014 (Table 6.1).

Table 6.1. Average Time Served, First Release to Parole, Conditional Release or Discharge

FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence (years)	Time Served (years)	Percent of Sentence Served	Percent Released to Parole	Percent Released CR, Adm	Percent Released Discharge
FY2014	5,543	6.6	3.3	50.5%	83.3%	11.0%	5.6%
FY2015	5,516	6.7	3.4	50.4%	85.1%	10.1%	4.8%
FY2016	5,072	6.8	3.5	50.4%	85.4%	10.1%	4.5%
FY2017	4,949	6.7	3.5	50.3%	85.7%	9.6%	4.8%
FY2018	4,829	6.6	3.5	51.9%	83.9%	11.0%	5.2%
FY2019	5,473	6.9	3.6	52.8%	82.2%	12.4%	5.4%
FY2020	6,724	7.3	3.8	52.0%	86.4%	9.1%	4.5%
FY2021	3,693	8.0	4.4	52.4%	86.3%	8.9%	4.8%
FY2022	3,849	8.0	4.5	53.5%	87.1%	8.1%	4.8%
FY2023	3,861	7.8	4.4	56.5%	85.8%	9.1%	5.1%

Offense Group and Felony Class Release

For A, B, or C violent felonies, the number of releases has been decreasing in the last three years while the sentence has increased (13.6 years in FY2020 to 15.5 years in FY2023). However, time served as a percent of sentence has changed little (77.2% in FY2020 to 78.5% on FY2023). Many of the offenders in this offense group with class A felonies are serving as dangerous felon offenders and have to serve at least 85% before release (Table 6.2).

Table 6.2. Time Served to First Release, Class A, B or C Violent Felonies

FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence (years)	Time Served (years)	Percent of Sentence Served	Percent Released to Parole	Percent Released CR, Adm	Percent Released Discharge
FY2014	662	12.8	9.2	72.3%	78.2%	13.3%	8.5%
FY2015	705	13.3	9.5	72.1%	81.0%	11.2%	7.8%
FY2016	636	12.9	9.7	73.1%	82.9%	9.6%	7.5%
FY2017	575	13.0	9.9	77.4%	79.7%	13.4%	7.0%
FY2018	553	12.8	10.0	76.5%	79.2%	11.0%	9.8%
FY2019	644	12.9	9.7	77.4%	81.2%	9.3%	9.5%
FY2020	835	13.6	10.5	76.2%	82.9%	8.0%	9.1%
FY2021	524	14.1	10.9	77.8%	84.0%	7.4%	8.6%
FY2022	656	14.6	11.3	78.8%	84.3%	7.9%	7.8%
FY2023	613	15.5	12.2	78.5%	81.7%	10.6%	7.7%

For violent D and E felonies, releases have been decreasing since FY2020. Average sentence, time served and time served as a percent of the sentence have changed little over the last years (Table 6.3).

Table 6.3. Time Served to First Release, Class D and E Violent Felonies

FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence (years)	Time Served (years)	Percent of Sentence Served	Percent Released to Parole	Percent Released CR, Adm	Percent Released Discharge
FY2014	497	5.2	2.7	50.9%	80.5%	16.1%	3.4%
FY2015	457	5.5	2.8	52.4%	79.3%	18.9%	1.8%
FY2016	376	5.6	2.9	50.6%	79.6%	17.3%	3.1%
FY2017	446	5.5	2.9	52.5%	76.9%	19.7%	3.5%
FY2018	432	5.4	2.9	53.0%	77.1%	21.1%	1.8%
FY2019	479	5.3	2.8	55.5%	70.6%	26.4%	3.0%
FY2020	684	5.6	2.9	53.9%	80.0%	17.1%	2.9%
FY2021	361	5.7	3.0	52.3%	83.2%	13.7%	3.1%
FY2022	455	5.7	3.0	52.8%	85.3%	11.9%	2.8%
FY2023	391	5.3	2.9	54.4%	77.7%	19.9%	2.3%

For Sex and Child Abuse A, B, C and unclassified felonies, although releases in FY2023 were similar to those in FY2014 (289, 281), releases have fluctuated over the last ten years (Table 6.4). The average sentence has increased from 11.5 years in FY2014 to 16.0 years in FY2023 and time served has increased from 8.6 years to 12.3 years in over the same period. The average time served is close to the conditional release date but because sex offenders are required to complete the Missouri Sex Offender Program for parole eligibility, offenders who do not complete the program are released on the discharge of the sentence (28.0% discharged in FY2023).

6.4. Time Served, First Release, Class A, B, C and unclassified Sex and Child Abuse Felonies

FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence (years)	Time Served (years)	Percent of Sentence Served	Percent Released to Parole	Percent Released CR, Adm	Percent Released Discharge
FY2014	268	11.5	8.6	75.7%	32.5%	32.8%	34.7%
FY2015	278	11.7	9.2	77.2%	36.0%	39.2%	24.8%
FY2016	255	12.8	10.0	77.4%	38.0%	34.5%	27.5%
FY2017	250	12.1	9.8	79.0%	32.0%	28.0%	40.0%
FY2018	259	12.3	9.4	79.1%	32.4%	33.6%	34.0%
FY2019	233	13.4	10.6	78.2%	34.3%	32.6%	33.0%
FY2020	399	12.5	9.9	79.4%	45.1%	23.3%	31.6%
FY2021	219	13.5	10.2	78.7%	47.0%	19.2%	33.8%
FY2022	331	14.4	11.0	74.9%	57.4%	16.0%	26.6%
FY2023	289	16.0	12.3	76.8%	55.4%	16.6%	28.0%

For Class D and E Sex and Child Abuse felonies, releases have decreased in the last three years. There has been some increase in the average sentence, but it is close to the maximum sentence for a class D felony (seven years). Time served as a percent of sentence is close to or above the conditional release date (67%) and because offenders who do not complete the Missouri Sex Offender Program are released on the completion of the sentence the percent who are discharged is high (23.4% in FY2023).

Table 6.5. Time Served, First Release Class D and E Sex and Child Abuse Felony Offenders

FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence (years)	Time Served (years)	Percent of Sentence Served	Percent Released to Parole	Percent Released CR, Adm	Percent Released Discharge
FY2014	220	5.9	4.2	70.0%	40.0%	32.7%	27.3%
FY2015	263	5.6	3.7	68.4%	42.6%	32.3%	25.1%
FY2016	205	5.8	3.9	68.4%	45.4%	28.8%	25.9%
FY2017	196	5.8	4.0	67.7%	40.8%	39.8%	19.4%
FY2018	190	5.8	4.0	67.1%	43.2%	38.9%	17.9%
FY2019	196	6.4	4.0	66.2%	50.5%	29.1%	20.4%
FY2020	254	6.1	3.8	63.4%	55.5%	29.1%	15.4%
FY2021	171	6.3	4.1	61.9%	55.6%	28.1%	16.4%
FY2022	171	6.8	4.3	64.8%	53.8%	22.2%	24.0%
FY2023	154	6.2	4.3	69.0%	44.8%	31.8%	23.4%

For non-violent and drug felonies, releases have fluctuated over a 10-year period. There has been some increase in the average sentence, comparing FY2023 to FY2014, but that too has seen increases and decreases from year-to-year. Overall, time served as a percent of sentence is 38.2% for A and B felonies and 30.5% for class C, D, and E felonies.

Table 6.6. Time Served, First Release Non-Violent and Drug Felony Offenders

FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent of Sentence Served	Percent Released to Parole	Percent Released CR, Adm	Percent Released Discharge
A and B Nonviolent and Drug Felonies							
FY2014	559	105.5	37.9	35.9%	93.0%	5.9%	1.1%
FY2015	542	104.9	38.2	36.4%	92.6%	6.1%	1.3%
FY2016	493	109.1	39.7	36.4%	92.1%	6.5%	1.4%
FY2017	469	111.3	42.3	38.0%	90.2%	7.5%	2.3%
FY2018	514	107.5	41.3	38.4%	90.5%	8.2%	1.4%
FY2019	547	110.1	42.7	38.8%	92.3%	6.2%	1.5%
FY2020	513	113.0	41.2	36.5%	93.8%	5.3%	1.0%
FY2021	350	117.5	45.3	38.6%	90.9%	8.3%	0.9%
FY2022	317	112.7	41.5	36.8%	92.7%	6.6%	0.6%
FY2023	275	107.0	40.9	38.2%	93.1%	6.5%	0.4%
C, D and E Nonviolent and Drug Felonies							
FY2014	2,927	56.2	18.4	32.7%	94.6%	4.4%	1.0%
FY2015	2,923	57.2	18.9	33.0%	93.2%	5.5%	1.3%
FY2016	2,691	56.8	19.0	33.5%	93.5%	5.0%	1.6%
FY2017	2,874	57.5	19.9	34.6%	91.6%	6.0%	2.4%
FY2018	2,913	56.7	20.8	36.7%	91.7%	6.9%	1.4%
FY2019	3,175	59.0	20.4	34.6%	94.0%	4.3%	1.6%
FY2020	2,980	63.3	22.0	34.8%	93.6%	5.8%	0.6%
FY2021	1,889	63.6	20.4	32.1%	94.3%	4.5%	1.2%
FY2022	1,991	60.6	18.9	31.2%	94.8%	4.5%	0.7%
FY2023	2,042	59.3	18.1	30.5%	95.0%	4.2%	0.8%

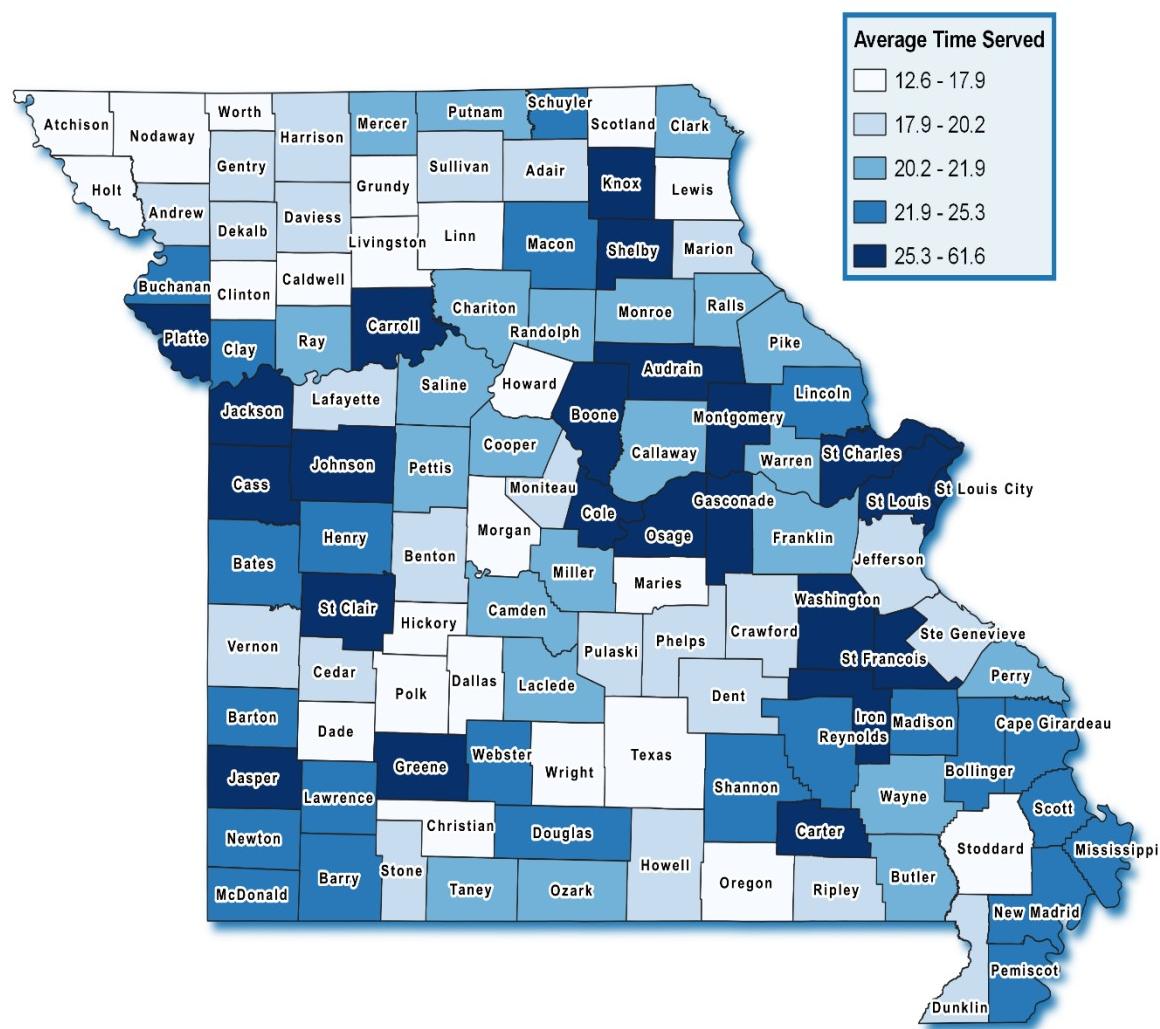
Time Served – Top Ten Offenses

Drug offenses are the top offense for males and account for 23.6% of first releases and assault is the second top offense (12.7%). Together they account for nearly 40% of releases. The top two offenses for females are also drug offenses and assault but drug offenses alone account for 51.3% of first releases. Surprisingly homicide is the third top offense for females while only the 7th top offense for males.

Table 6.7 Top Ten Offenses: First Releases by Gender, FY2023

Rank	NCIC Offense Description	Releases	Percent of Releases	Aggregate Sentence (years)	Time Served (years)	Percent of Sentence Served
Males						
1	Dangerous Drugs	770	23.6%	5.9	1.6	28.0%
2	Assault	414	12.7%	8.3	5.5	67.1%
3	Sexual Assault / Rape	246	7.5%	16.0	12.6	78.9%
4	Burglary	222	6.8%	7.2	2.9	40.0%
5	Robbery	216	6.6%	13.6	10.2	74.6%
6	Weapons	183	5.6%	6.2	3.2	51.1%
7	Homicide	179	5.5%	19.7	16.5	84.2%
8	Traffic Offenses	176	5.4%	4.3	1.9	43.6%
9	Damage Property	154	4.7%	5.0	1.7	34.6%
10	Stealing / Larceny	137	4.2%	5.4	1.7	31.7%
	Top 10 Offenses	2,697	82.7%	9.1	5.8	63.3%
	Other Offenses	565	17.3%	6.2	3.3	53.7%
	All Offenses	3,262	100.0%	7.3	4.3	58.3%
Females						
1	Dangerous Drugs	307	51.3%	5.3	1.2	23.3%
2	Assault	49	8.2%	5.7	3.6	64.0%
3	Homicide	33	5.5%	16.0	12.8	80.1%
4	Burglary	27	4.5%	5.2	1.2	23.5%
5	Stealing / Larceny	26	4.3%	4.8	1.2	25.0%
6	Forgery / Counterfeiting	23	3.8%	5.2	1.3	24.2%
7	Damage Property	22	3.7%	4.7	1.2	26.3%
8	Family Offenses	20	3.3%	6.5	3.7	57.3%
9	Stealing Motor Vehicle	15	2.5%	4.0	1.3	31.4%
10	Robbery	12	2.0%	10.4	6.7	64.7%
	Top 10 Offenses	534	89.1%	6.8	3.4	50.6%
	Other Offenses	65	10.9%	5.1	2.3	45.6%
	All Offenses	599	100.0%	5.9	2.8	48.2%

Figure 6.1. FY Average Time Served by FY 2023 First Releases from Adult Institutions per 1,000 Residents in Sentencing County



7. Sex and Child Abuse Offender Population

The sex and child abuse offender population comprises offenders with a conviction of an offense under Chapter 566 (Sexual Offenses), certain child related offenses under Chapter 573 (Pornography), and most offenses under Chapter 658 (Offenses against the Family) in the Missouri Revised Statutes. Offenders with a conviction for a sexual offense are required to complete the Missouri Sex Offender Program (MOSOP) for parole eligibility. Failure to complete the program requires offenders to serve to sentence discharge. The FY2023 sex and child abuse population is 4,236 and 18.5% of the total incarcerated population. By gender offenders are 97% male. By race males are 70.9% White and females are 82.7% White.

Table 7.1. Institutional Population of Sex and Child Abuse Offenders by Gender and Race/Ethnicity on June 30, 2023

Race/Ethnicity	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Asian	1	11	12	0.8%	0.3%	0.3%
Black	18	1,061	1,079	13.5%	25.0%	24.7%
Hispanic	2	130	132	1.5%	3.1%	3.0%
Native American	2	15	17	1.5%	0.4%	0.4%
Unknown	0	14	14	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%
White	110	3,005	3,115	82.7%	70.9%	71.3%
Total	133	4,236	4,369	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The average age of sex and child abuse offenders is 46.5 years compared to 41.5 years of the incarcerated population. The modal age group is 40 to 44 years and the distribution is skewed to the older age groups.

Table 7.2. Institutional Population of Sex and Child Abuse Offenders by Age Group, June 30, 2023

Current Age	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Age 17 To 19	0	3	3	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Age 20 To 24	6	163	169	4.5%	3.8%	3.9%
Age 25 To 29	20	347	367	15.0%	8.2%	8.4%
Age 30 To 34	35	460	495	26.3%	10.9%	11.3%
Age 35 To 39	19	514	533	14.3%	12.1%	12.2%
Age 40 To 44	27	539	566	20.3%	12.8%	12.9%
Age 45 To 49	11	495	506	8.3%	11.7%	11.6%
Age 50 To 54	9	451	460	6.8%	10.6%	10.5%
Age 55 To 59	5	419	424	3.8%	9.9%	9.7%
Age 60 To 64	1	417	418	0.7%	9.8%	9.6%
Age 65+	0	428	428	0.0%	10.1%	9.8%
Total	133	4,236	4,369	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Average Age	38.0	46.8	46.5			

Sex Offender Classification

As of June 30, 2023, 73.9% of sex offenders have a HSD/HSE education level and 54.4% are either trained or skilled. Both of these percentages are higher than for the incarcerated population (70.9% and 50.8% respectively). Females score higher than males on both educational attainment and vocational skills. See Chapter 1, Institutional Population, for the description of the classification system.

Table 7.3. Sex and Child Abuse offenders by Classification Level for Education, Vocational Skills, and Mental Health Assessments as of June 30, 2023

Educational Attainment	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
HSD/GED	101	3,080	3,181	76.6%	73.9%	73.9%
9-12th Grade	2	188	190	1.5%	4.5%	4.4%
6-8th Grade	13	332	345	9.8%	8.0%	8.0%
4-5th Grade	10	277	287	7.6%	6.6%	6.7%
0-3rd Grade	6	294	300	4.5%	7.0%	7.0%
Unclassified	1	65	66			
Total	133	4,236	4,369	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Vocational Readiness

Trained & Skilled	47	1,037	1,084	35.6%	24.9%	25.2%
Skilled	44	1,211	1,255	33.3%	29.1%	29.2%
Semi-skilled	17	1,081	1,098	12.9%	25.9%	25.5%
Unskilled	23	611	634	17.4%	14.6%	14.7%
No Skills or Training	1	231	232	0.8%	5.5%	5.4%
Unclassified	1	65	66			
Total	133	4,236	4,369	100.8%	100.0%	100.0%

Mental Health Problems

No Mental Health Problems	25	2,032	2,057	18.9%	48.7%	47.8%
Mild Impairment	40	1,200	1,240	30.3%	28.8%	28.8%
Clinic Care/Medication	65	892	957	49.3%	21.4%	22.2%
Serious Functional Impairment	2	40	42	1.5%	1.0%	1.0%
Severe Functional Impairment	0	7	7	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Unclassified	1	65	66			
Total	133	4,236	4,369	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The percent of sex and child abuse males with no mental health problems is somewhat lower compared similar to all males (48.7% compared to 53.5%, respectively) but only 18.9% of sex and child abuse females score no mental health problems compared to 29.4% of all females. The percentage of females needing clinic care or medication is more than double the percent of males (50.8% compared to 22.5%).

Sex offenders can be housed no lower than medium custody level until they have completed MOSOP and so 92.7% of sex and child abuse offenders are classified as medium or maximum custody. Child abuse offenders are not so restricted and, as 58% of females are serving a child abuse offense compared to 5% of males, a far higher percentage of females are housed in low custody than males (40.9% compared to 7.3%).

Table 7.4. Incarcerated Sex and Child Abuse Offender Population by Custody Level on June 30, 2023

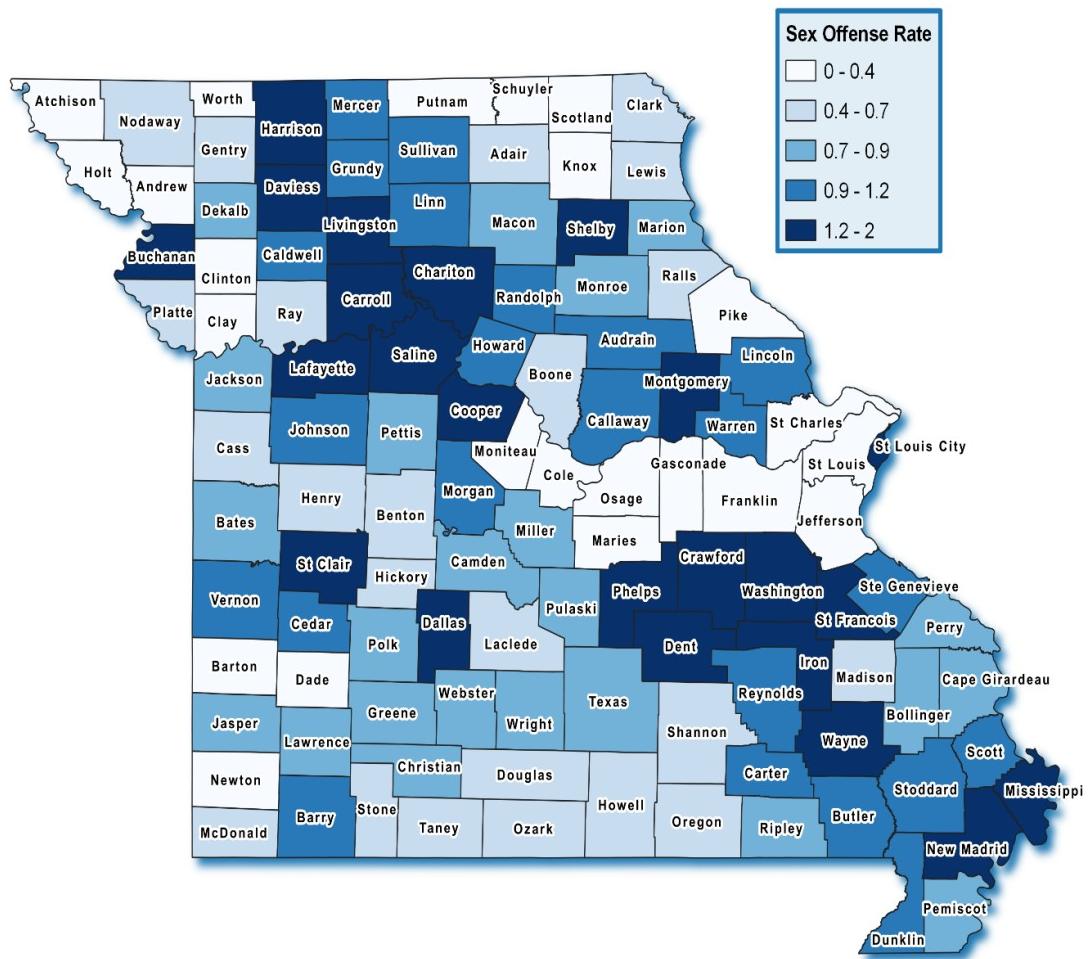
	Count			Percent*		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Low custody	54	305	359	40.9%	7.3%	8.3%
Medium custody	51	2,259	2,310	38.6%	54.2%	53.7%
Maximum custody	27	1,607	1,634	20.5%	38.5%	38.0%
Unclassified	1	65	66			
Total	133	4,236	4,369	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The sex and child abuse population has decreased by 504 since FY2018, a decrease of 12.5%, which is less than half the decrease in the total institutional population (25.6%). There is a larger decline in the Black population compared to the White population (16.2% and 12.3% respectively). The numbers in the other racial/ethnic populations (Asian, Hispanic and Native American are small and the percent change numbers are subject to larger fluctuations.

Table 7.5. Five-year Comparison of Institutional Population of Sex/Child Abuse Offenders by Race/Ethnicity, FY2018 and the FY2023 Cohort

Race/Ethnicity	FY2018			FY2023			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Asian	1	9	10	1	11	12	0.0%	22.2%	20.0%
Black	16	1,272	1,288	18	1,061	1,079	12.5%	-16.6%	-16.2%
Hispanic	6	119	125	2	130	132	-66.7%	9.2%	5.6%
Native American	2	15	17	2	15	17	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Unknown	0	5	5	0	14	14	0.0%	180.0%	180.0%
White	148	3,402	3,550	110	3,005	3,115	-25.7%	-11.7%	-12.3%
Total	173	4,822	4,995	133	4,236	4,369	-23.1%	-12.2%	-12.5%

Figure 7.1. Incarcerated Sex and Child Abuse Offenders on June 30, 2023, per 1,000 Residents in Sentencing County



The top twenty offenses are defined by the statute section in the revised criminal code (RSMo). The top three offenses are statutory sodomy 1st degree, rape 1st degree and statutory rape 1st degree. Together they comprise 54% of the sex and child abuse population.

Table 7.6. Top Twenty Sex and Child Abuse Offenses for Offenders Incarcerated on June 30, 2023

Rank	RSMo	Offense Description	Count	Average Sentence (years)	Percent of Total
1	566.062	STATUTORY SODOMY 1ST DEGREE	1,260	21	29%
2	566.030	RAPE - 1ST DEGREE	596	26	14%
3	566.032	STATUTORY RAPE 1ST DEGREE	488	21	11%
4	566.060	SODOMY - 1ST DEGREE	365	24	8%
5	566.067	CHILD MOLESTATION - 1ST DEGREE	348	15	8%
6	568.045	ENDANGER CHILD WELFARE - 1ST DEG	183	8	4%
7	566.068	CHILD MOLESTATION - 2ND DEGREE	163	11	4%
8	566.034	STATUTORY RAPE - 2ND DEGREE	147	10	3%
9	568.060	ABUSE OF A CHILD - INJURY/DEATH	133	15	3%
10	573.037	POSSESS CHILD PORNO - 2ND OFFENSE	123	11	3%
		Total Top 10 Offenses	3,806	18	87%
		Total All Other Offenses	563	10	13%
		Total All Offenses	4,369	18	100%

Admissions

Admissions have increased in the last two fiscal years but are lower than in the fiscal years prior to FY2019. Sex offender returns as a percent of admissions are lower than the returns as a percent for all admissions (24% and 34%, respectively).

Table 7.7. Sex and Child Abuse Offenses by Type of Admission to an Adult Institution

Type of Admission	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23
New Admissions	630	633	623	615	683	619	531	417	572	602
New Prison Sentences	485	486	455	460	501	476	415	325	447	463
Sex Offender Assessment Unit	145	147	168	155	182	143	116	92	125	139
Returns from Supervision	286	299	267	258	261	198	196	216	199	193
Law Violations	71	78	79	76	63	62	63	65	67	65
Technical Violations	215	221	188	182	198	136	133	151	132	128
All Admissions	916	932	890	873	944	817	727	633	771	795
Percent Change	0.1%	1.7%	-4.6%	-1.8%	8.1%	-13.6%	-11.4%	-12.7%	22.0%	3.2%

Releases

There was a large decrease in releases in FY2023 (12.5%) and in the last ten years releases are down by 30% (Table 7.8). Releases to probation are for offenders stipulated by the courts to the 120 day Sex Offender Assessment Unit (559.115 RSMo) and assessed by the Department of Corrections as suitable for probation.

Table 7.8. Number of Sex and Child Abuse Offenders by Release Type

Type of Release	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23
Probation	143	128	131	123	121	119	74	61	77	83
Parole	447	425	367	366	399	445	529	455	465	375
Conditional Release	209	190	186	200	157	170	185	99	119	93
Other*	37	34	38	46	45	49	39	64	31	42
Discharge	266	230	259	273	213	202	214	192	183	173
Total Releases	1,102	1,007	981	1,008	935	985	1,041	871	875	766
Percent change	4.5%	-8.6%	-2.6%	2.8%	-7.2%	5.3%	5.7%	-16.3%	0.5%	-12.5%

*Other includes deaths, interstate transfers and escape.

Time Served to First Release

Offenders convicted of a new sex offense are required to complete the Missouri Sex Offender Program before parole eligibility. If the offense is eligible for conditional release and the offender completes MOSOP the offender is entitled to be released on or before the conditional release date (67% of sentence for sentences less than ten years). The completion rate for MOSOP has averaged about 65% in the last ten years (Table 7.9). In FY2023 it was 60.8%. For offenders who completed MOSOP the average percent of sentence served before release is about 70%.

Table 7.9. Completion of MOSOP and time served

Outcome	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23
Completed	316	299	273	235	241	266	319	299	316	257
Failed or refused	181	150	142	154	125	141	181	162	158	166
Releases	497	449	415	389	366	407	500	461	474	423
Percent completed	63.6%	66.6%	65.8%	60.4%	65.8%	65.4%	63.8%	64.9%	66.7%	60.8%
Avg. sentence (yrs.)										
Completed	9.9	9.5	11.2	10.8	11.5	11.6	10.8	12.0	14.2	15.4
Failed or refused	8.6	9.8	9.5	9.4	9.0	11.1	10.5	11.1	9.9	11.1
Time served (yrs.)										
Completed	6.6	6.6	7.9	7.8	8.3	8.3	7.6	7.9	9.7	10.5
Failed or refused	8.6	9.8	9.5	9.4	9.0	11.1	10.5	11.1	9.9	11.1
Percent of sentence served										
Completed	67%	69%	71%	72%	72%	72%	70%	66%	68%	68%
Failed or refused	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

8. Murder 1st Degree & Capital Punishment

Admissions to prison on sentence to life without parole for Murder 1st degree have varied over the years. From FY2004 to FY2023, Black offenders have received 52.6% of Murder 1st degree sentences; at the same time, Black offenders received a lower percentage of the death sentences (1%) than White offenders (5.5%); of the 38 executions completed, 22 were White offenders.

Execution is an authorized punishment for offenders convicted of Murder 1st degree. Offenders not sentenced to death must serve life without parole unless the offender was under 18 at the time of the offense when the minimum time to serve is twenty-five years. Although the new capital punishment law became effective in Missouri on May 26, 1977, the first execution in Missouri following the US Supreme Court decision authorizing the legality of capital punishment statutes took place in 1989. During the last 20 years (July 1, 2004 to June 30, 2023), thirty-eight executions have occurred. Four executions occurred in FY2023 (Table 8.1).

On June 30, 2023 there were 13 offenders awaiting execution. During FY23, there were 23 admissions with a sentence of life without parole and one with a death sentence. In the last twenty years admissions with a death sentence have ranged from zero to three offenders per year and the number of offenders with life without parole sentences have ranged from 15 to 40 offenders per year.

Table 8.1. Sentence for Murder 1st Degree, Executions and Sentence Outcome

Year	Awaiting Execution	Executed	Admissions to Prison			
			Life NP	Death	Total	Pct Death
FY2004	43	2	29	1	30	3.3%
FY2005	46	3	32	3	35	8.6%
FY2006	43	2	40	0	40	0.0%
FY2007	44	0	27	1	28	3.6%
FY2008	46	0	20	3	23	13.0%
FY2009	49	1	35	1	36	2.8%
FY2010	48	0	35	1	36	2.8%
FY2011	46	1	33	1	34	2.9%
FY2012	47	0	25	1	26	3.8%
FY2013	47	0	36	0	36	0.0%
FY2014	41	8	31	2	33	6.1%
FY2015	31	9	40	0	40	0.0%
FY2016	26	3	15	0	15	0.0%
FY2017	25	1	19	0	19	0.0%
FY2018	25	0	28	2	30	6.7%
FY2019	23	0	38	0	38	0.0%
FY2020	21	2	22	0	22	0.0%
FY2021	20	0	18	0	18	0.0%
FY2022	19	2	26	0	26	0.0%
FY2023	13	4	23	1	24	4.2%
TOTAL		38	572	17	589	2.9%

9. Supervised Population

The supervised population includes offenders serving a probation sentence and offenders released from prison to serve the remainder of their sentence on parole. Supervision includes field supervision and offenders residing in community supervision centers and transition centers.

Demographics

The supervised population as of June 30, 2023, is 52,699, of which 13,671 are female and 39,028 male (Table 9.1). Females are 25.9% of the supervised population and racially, Whites are 77.4% and Blacks are 19.5% of the supervised population.

Table 9.1. Supervised Population by Gender and Race/Ethnicity on June 30, 2023

Race/Ethnicity	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Parole						
Asian	3	26	29	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Black	26	3,033	3,259	8.9%	25.8%	22.8%
Hispanic	69	180	249	2.7%	1.5%	1.7%
Native American	20	28	48	0.8%	0.3%	0.3%
Unknown	2	16	18	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
White	2,229	8,454	10,683	87.4%	72.1%	74.9%
Total	2,549	11,737	14,286	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Probation						
Asian	33	133	166	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%
Black	1,389	5,647	7,036	12.5%	20.7%	18.3%
Hispanic	219	574	793	2.0%	2.1%	2.1%
Native American	34	89	123	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Unknown	43	151	194	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%
White	9,404	20,697	30,101	84.5%	75.8%	78.4%
Total	11,122	27,291	38,413	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total Supervision						
Asian	36	159	195	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
Black	1,615	8,680	10,295	11.8%	22.2%	19.5%
Hispanic	288	754	1,042	2.1%	1.9%	2.0%
Native American	54	117	171	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Unknown	45	167	212	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
White	21,633	29,151	40,784	85.1%	74.8%	77.4%
Total	13,671	39,028	52,699	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The average ages of the parole and probation populations are similar (41 and 39, respectively (Table 9.2). The modal age group for both the parole and probation populations is 30-34 years but probationers have a wider age distribution. The average ages of females and males are similar (38 and 40, respectively).

Table 9.2. Supervised Population by Gender and Current Age on June 30, 2023

	Current Age	Count			Percent		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Parole	Age 16	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Age 17	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Age 18 To 19	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Age 20 To 24	63	375	438	2.5%	3.2%	3.1%
	Age 25 To 29	273	1,229	1,502	10.7%	10.5%	10.5%
	Age 30 To 34	550	2,028	2,578	21.6%	17.3%	18.1%
	Age 35 To 39	590	1,931	2,521	23.1%	16.5%	17.6%
	Age 40 To 44	448	1,863	2,311	17.6%	15.9%	16.2%
	Age 45 To 49	273	1,319	1,592	10.7%	11.2%	11.1%
	Age 50 To 54	163	1,057	1,220	6.4%	9.0%	8.5%
	Age 55 To 59	112	775	887	4.4%	6.6%	6.2%
	Age 60 To 64	53	613	666	2.1%	5.2%	4.7%
	Age 65 To 69	16	319	335	0.6%	2.7%	2.3%
	Age 70 And Over	8	228	236	0.3%	1.9%	1.7%
Total		2,549	11,737	14,286	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Average age		39	42	41			
Probation	Age 16	0	1	1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Age 17	0	2	2	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Age 18 To 19	35	162	197	0.3%	0.6%	0.5%
	Age 20 To 24	879	2,697	3,576	7.9%	9.9%	9.3%
	Age 25 To 29	1,478	3,769	5,247	13.3%	13.8%	13.7%
	Age 30 To 34	2,104	4,592	6,696	18.9%	16.9%	17.4%
	Age 35 To 39	2,132	4,236	6,368	19.2%	15.5%	16.6%
	Age 40 To 44	1,778	3,942	5,720	16.0%	14.4%	14.9%
	Age 45 To 49	1,076	2,616	3,692	9.7%	9.6%	9.6%
	Age 50 To 54	732	2,015	2,747	6.6%	7.4%	7.2%
	Age 55 To 59	491	1,544	2,035	4.4%	5.7%	5.3%
	Age 60 To 64	290	1,020	1,310	2.6%	3.7%	3.4%
	Age 65 To 69	88	465	553	0.8%	1.7%	1.4%
	Age 70 And Over	39	230	269	0.4%	0.8%	0.7%
Total		11,122	27,291	38,413	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Average age		38	39	39			

Supervision Assessment (Risk and Need)

During the first 120 days of field supervision, the offender is in the initial assessment phase. At the end of that period, the supervision level depends on the Ohio Risk Assessment System Community Supervision Tool (ORAS-CST). This tool provides an overall risk level and also identifies areas of need that are based on a series of domains. Supervision is based on the established risk level and case planning is done to address individual needs. Reassessments are completed yearly on those scoring higher than low on the CST or as needed based on prosocial or antisocial behaviors.

The ORAS-CST scores parolees as higher risk than probationers (Parolees are 15.7% high or very high risk compared to 10.7% of probationers and the assessment scores males as higher risk than females (Males are 10.3% high or very high risk compared to 2% of females).

Table 9.3. Risk Assessment of Supervised Offenders by Gender on June 30, 2023

Female Supervised Offenders

	Probation		Parole	
	Count	%	Count	%
Overall Risk				
Low	4,348	49.1%	814	34.3%
Low/Moderate	3,141	35.4%	954	40.2%
Moderate	1,230	13.9%	530	22.3%
High	145	1.6%	76	3.2%
Not Assessed	2,258		175	
Total	11,122		2,549	

Male Supervised Offenders

	Probation		Parole	
	Count	%	Count	%
Overall Risk				
Low	10,413	46.2%	3,544	33.0%
Moderate	10,166	45.1%	5,732	53.5%
High	1,875	8.3%	1,383	12.9%
Very High	100	0.4%	69	0.6%
Not Assessed	4,737		1,009	
Total	27,291		11,737	

Criminal History Domain

Low	6,628	74.8%	906	38.2%
Medium	2,101	23.7%	1,316	55.4%
High	135	1.5%	152	6.4%

Education, Employment, and Financial Situation Domain

Low	2,222	25.1%	460	19.4%
Medium	5,249	59.2%	1,411	59.4%
High	1,393	15.7%	503	21.2%

Family and Social Support Domain

Low	4,609	52.0%	1,339	56.4%
Medium	3,470	39.1%	833	35.1%
High	785	8.9%	202	8.5%

Neighborhood Problems Domain

Low	4,891	55.2%	1,292	54.4%
Medium	1,732	19.5%	456	19.2%
High	2,241	25.3%	626	26.4%

Substance Use

Low	2,480	28.0%	570	24.0%
Medium	5,190	58.5%	1,485	62.6%
High	1,194	13.5%	319	13.4%

Peer Associations Domain

Low	3,535	39.9%	842	35.5%
Medium	4,573	51.6%	1,326	55.9%
High	756	8.5%	206	8.6%

Criminal Attitudes and Behavioral Patterns Domain

Low	6,062	68.4%	1,692	71.3%
Medium	2,753	31.1%	671	28.3%
High	49	0.5%	11	0.4%

Criminal History Domain

Low	12,988	57.6%	2,836	26.4%
Medium	8,136	36.1%	6,180	57.6%
High	1,430	6.3%	1,712	16.0%

Education, Employment, and Financial Situation Domain

Low	6,736	29.9%	2,099	19.6%
Medium	12,678	56.2%	6,621	61.7%
High	3,140	13.9%	2,008	18.7%

Family and Social Support Domain

Low	12,462	55.3%	6,499	60.6%
Medium	8,763	38.8%	3,691	34.4%
High	1,329	5.9%	538	5.0%

Neighborhood Problems Domain

Low	13,001	57.7%	5,744	53.5%
Medium	4,268	18.9%	2,058	19.2%
High	5,285	23.4%	2,926	27.3%

Substance Use

Low	7,984	35.4%	3,654	34.1%
Medium	11,982	53.1%	5,992	55.8%
High	2,588	11.5%	1,082	10.1%

Peer Associations Domain

Low	10,749	47.7%	4,596	43%
Medium	10,529	46.7%	5,398	50%
High	1,276	5.6%	734	7%

Criminal Attitudes and Behavioral Patterns Domain

Low	14,083	62.4%	6,921	64.6%
Medium	8,222	36.5%	3,706	34.5%
High	249	1.1%	101	0.9%

Parolees score higher risk than probationers and males score higher risk than females on criminal history (males 16.0% high, females 6.4% high). The domains with the highest risk scores are “Neighborhood Problems” and “Education, Employment and Finance”.

10.Sentencing – Supervised Population

The parole rate is determined by the number of offenders released from prison and the duration of parole (Figure 10.1). The parole ranking of counties is similar to the incarceration rate rankings in chapter 2, figure 2.1. The effect of type offense is, however, reduced. Offenders serving serious violent offenses serve longer in prison and there is little difference in parole time by offense type (see chapter 14). The counties with the highest rates are rural and the metropolitan counties nearly all have the lowest rates. Because the populations of many rural counties are small even few crimes may result in a high rate; too the small population results in more fluctuation in the rural county rates from year to year.

Map 10.1. Offenders on Parole Supervision on June 30, 2023, per 1,000 Residents in Sentencing County

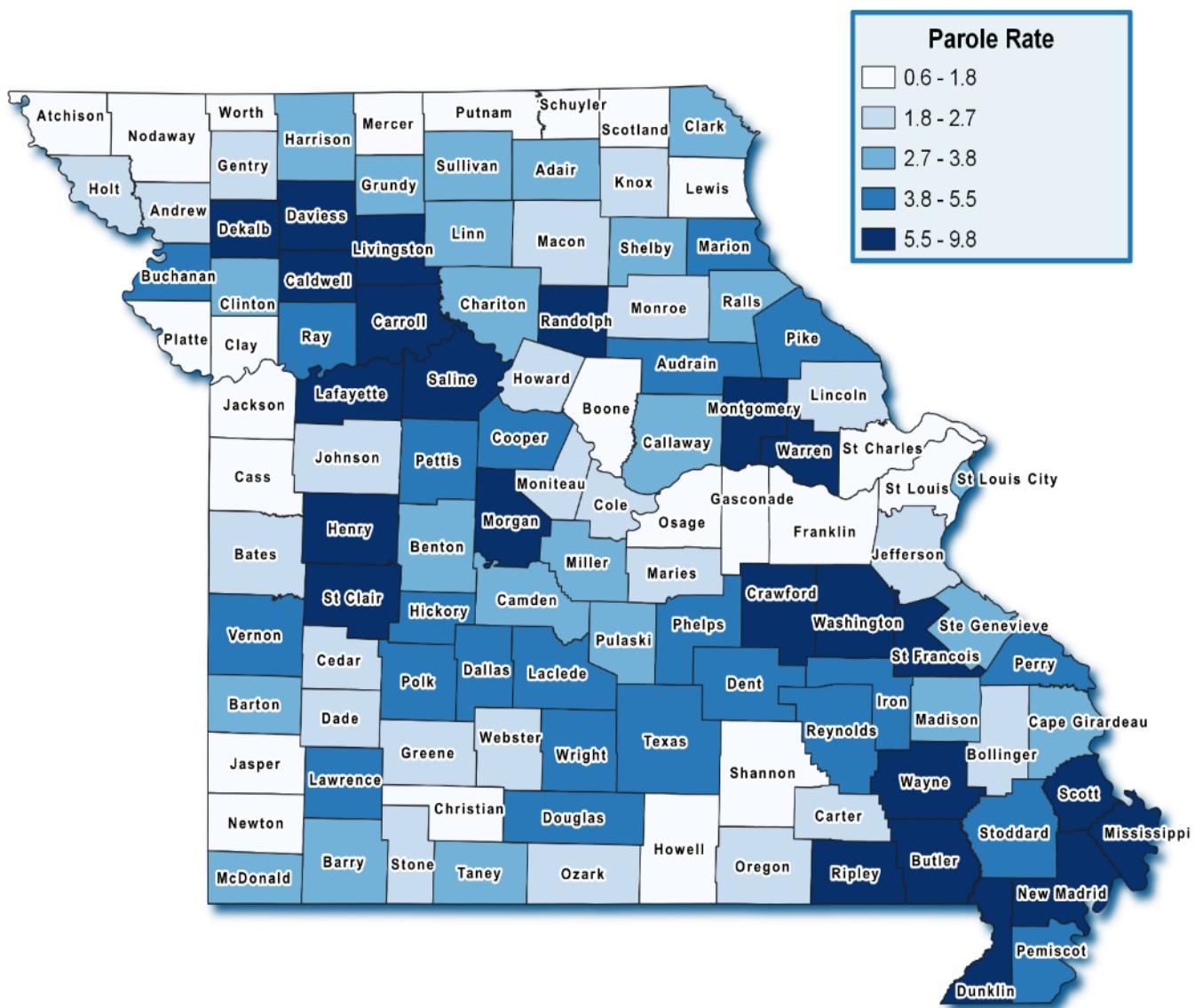


Table 10.1. Top Sentencing Counties with Parole Releases by Gender on June 30, 2023

Females					Males				
Rank	County	Count	Average Term*	% of Total	Rank	County	Count	Average Term*	% of Total
1	St. Francois	89	7.4	3.6%	1	St. Louis City	782	15.3	7.1%
2	Greene	88	7.0	3.6%	2	St. Louis County	639	11.7	5.8%
3	Jefferson	77	6.1	3.1%	3	Greene	575	8.2	5.2%
4	St. Charles	72	7.7	2.9%	4	Jackson	546	12.8	5.0%
5	Butler	68	6.2	2.8%	5	St. Charles	398	8.4	3.6%
6	Lafayette	64	7.4	2.6%	6	Jefferson	285	8.2	2.6%
7	St. Louis County	63	7.8	2.6%	7	Boone	264	7.9	2.4%
8	Cape Girardeau	56	5.2	2.3%	8	St. Francois	263	8.3	2.4%
9	Clay	55	5.6	2.2%	9	Buchanan	261	7.1	2.4%
10	Scott	52	5.2	2.1%	10	Clay	255	7.1	2.3%
11	St. Louis City	52	10.6	2.1%	11	Butler	236	6.9	2.1%
12	Buchanan	51	5.6	2.1%	12	Lafayette	236	9.0	2.1%
13	Pettis	50	5.5	2.0%	13	Cape Girardeau	218	7.4	2.0%
14	Washington	47	6.6	1.9%	14	Scott	187	7.1	1.7%
15	Boone	45	5.3	1.8%	15	Jasper	167	7.7	1.5%
16	Livingston	44	5.6	1.8%	16	Pettis	165	6.4	1.5%
17	Laclede	42	6.1	1.7%	17	Dunklin	160	7.2	1.5%
18	Dunklin	41	6.0	1.7%	18	Franklin	154	6.3	1.4%
19	Warren	39	7.2	1.6%	19	Taney	152	6.9	1.4%
20	Phelps	38	7.1	1.6%	20	Warren	148	8.4	1.3%
Total Top 20 Counties		1,133	6.6	46.1%	Total Top 20 Counties		6,091	9.6	55.3%
Total All Other Counties		1,312	5.9	53.9%	Total All Other Counties		4,926	7.0	44.7%
Total All Counties		2,445	6.2	100.0%	Total All Counties		11,017	8.4	100.0%

* Life sentences computed at 30 years

The probation rate is determined by the number of offenders sentenced to probation and the length of the probation. The majority of felony probations are for five year term irrespective of offense or sentencing county and the county probation rankings are a little different from the parole ranking. Nearly half of the counties that have the highest probation rates also have the highest parole rates. As for parole rates the highest probation rates are rural counties and the metropolitan counties all have the lowest rates.

Map 10.2. Offenders on Probation Supervision on June 30, 2023, per 1,000 Residents in Sentencing County

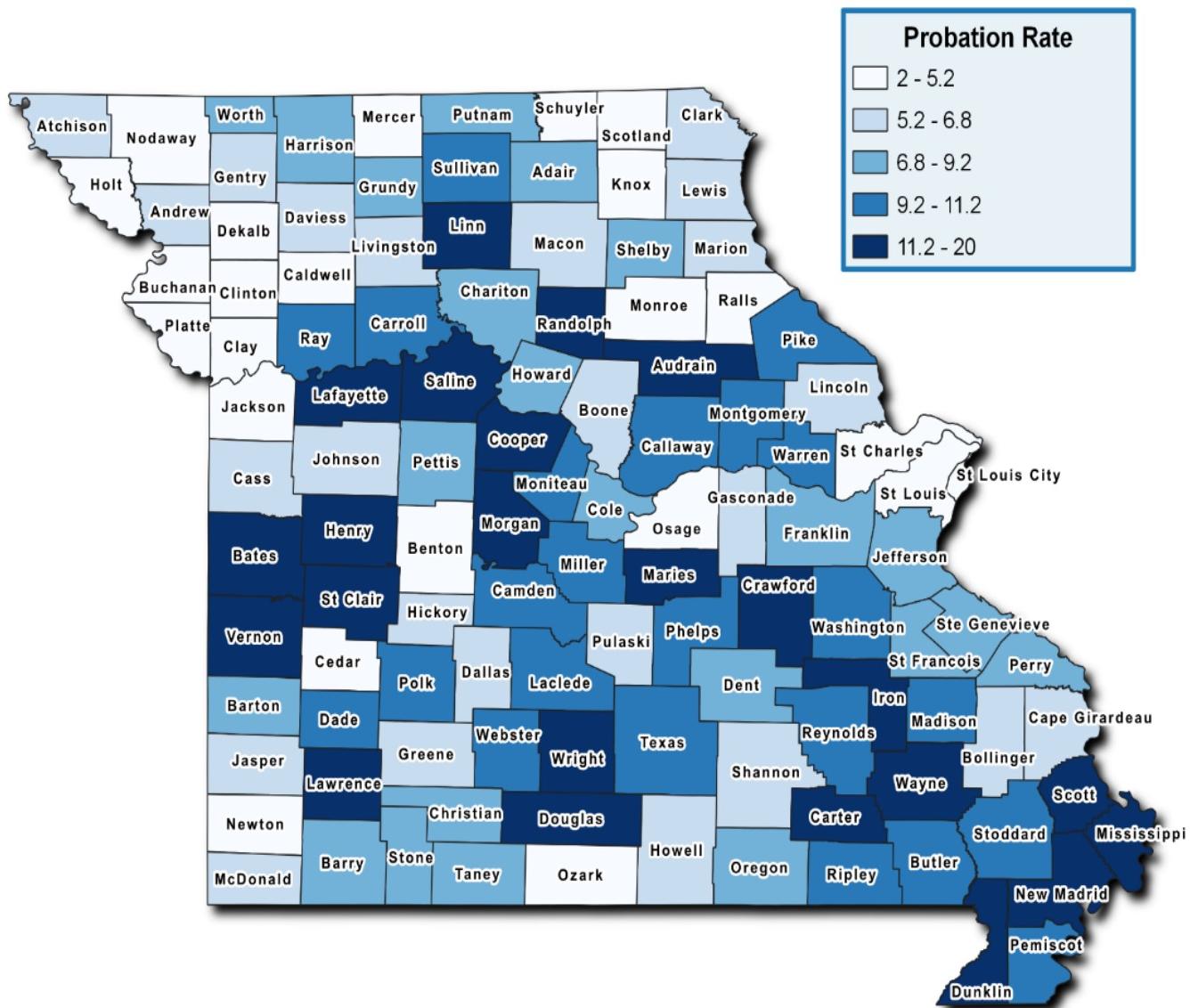


Table 10.2. Top Twenty Sentencing Counties with Probationers by Gender on June 30, 2022

Females					Males				
Rank	County	Count	Average Term	Percent of Total	Rank	County	Count	Average Term	Percent of Total
1	Greene	547	4.9	5.3%	1	St. Louis County	1,626	3.6	6.4%
2	St. Charles	532	4.8	5.2%	2	Greene	1,387	4.9	5.5%
3	Jefferson	492	5.0	4.8%	3	St. Charles	1,237	4.7	4.9%
4	St. Louis County	425	3.6	4.1%	4	Jackson	1,216	3.7	4.8%
5	Boone	327	4.8	3.2%	5	Jefferson	1,151	4.9	4.6%
6	Franklin	265	5.0	2.6%	6	Boone	884	4.7	3.5%
7	Jackson	253	3.6	2.5%	7	St. Louis City	708	3.6	2.8%
8	Cole	252	4.7	2.4%	8	Franklin	681	5.0	2.7%
9	Christian	238	5.0	2.3%	9	Cole	578	4.5	2.3%
10	Scott	218	4.8	2.1%	10	Clay	540	5.2	2.1%
11	Cape Girardeau	200	4.9	1.9%	11	Christian	532	4.8	2.1%
12	Dunklin	194	5.0	1.9%	12	Jasper	530	4.8	2.1%
13	Jasper	187	4.8	1.8%	13	Cass	435	4.8	1.7%
14	Clay	182	5.1	1.8%	14	Cape Girardeau	404	4.9	1.6%
15	St. Francois	179	5.0	1.7%	15	Lawrence	399	5.0	1.6%
16	Camden	171	5.0	1.7%	16	Callaway	385	4.7	1.5%
17	Cass	171	5.0	1.7%	17	Scott	367	4.7	1.5%
18	Butler	170	5.0	1.6%	18	Taney	352	5.0	1.4%
19	Lawrence	159	5.1	1.5%	19	Dunklin	351	4.9	1.4%
20	Taney	157	5.0	1.5%	20	Camden	327	5.0	1.3%
Total Top 20 Counties		5,319	4.7	51.6%	Total Top 20 Counties		14,090	4.5	55.8%
Total All Other Counties		5,006	4.8	48.4%	Total All Other Counties		11,164	4.9	44.2%
Total All Counties		10,325	4.8	100.0%	Total All Counties		25,254	4.7	100.0%

Offense Groups

Among both parolees and probationers in FY2023, the greatest percent of male offenders are supervised for nonviolent offenses (40.6% and 43.1%) and drug offenses are the largest proportion of offense groups for female offenders (44.0% and 45.7%). For parolees, violent and sex/child abuse offenses are a larger percent of the population than for probationers (29.4% and 19.6%, respectively). The percentage of probationers supervised for DWI offenses is slightly higher than for parolees (5.4% and 2.1%, respectively). For parolees, males serve longer sentences than females for all offense groups (7.9 and 6.0 years, respectively). Because most probationers are sentenced to the maximum term-five years for felonies and three years for misdemeanors there is little difference in the probation terms between males and females or between offenses.

Table 10.3. Supervised Offenders by Offense Group on June 30, 2023

Offense Group*		Count			Percent			Average Sentence/Probation Term		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Parole	Violent	308	2,842	3,150	12.1%	24.2%	22.0%	9.8	12.6	12.3
	Sex and Child Abuse	74	982	1,056	2.9%	8.4%	7.4%	7.2	12.1	11.7
	Nonviolent	1,027	4,762	5,789	40.3%	40.6%	40.5%	4.6	4.8	4.8
	Drug	1,121	2,869	3,990	44.0%	24.4%	27.9%	6.1	7.2	6.9
	DWI	19	282	301	0.7%	2.4%	2.2%	6.6	6.9	6.9
	Total	2,549	11,737	14,286	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	6.0	7.9	7.6
Probation	Violent	976	5,088	6,064	8.8%	18.6%	15.8%	4.7	4.7	4.7
	Sex and Child Abuse	398	1,078	1,476	3.6%	3.9%	3.8%	4.8	4.8	4.8
	Nonviolent	4,348	11,764	16,112	39.1%	43.1%	41.9%	4.4	4.3	4.3
	Drug	5,088	7,613	12,701	45.7%	27.9%	33.1%	4.9	4.8	4.8
	DWI	313	1,755	2,068	2.8%	6.5%	5.4%	4.7	4.7	4.7
	Total	11,123	27,298	38,421	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	4.7	4.6	4.6

* Violent offenses include homicide, robbery, assault, kidnapping, arson 1, armed criminal action and serious weapons offenses (felony class A and B). Sex offenses include 566, RSMo sex offenses and 568, RSMo child abuse offenses, excluding non-support. Drug offenses include 195 and 579, RSMo offenses. DWI includes BAC (excessive blood alcohol content) offenses. Nonviolent offenses are other offenses, including property offenses, public order offenses, other weapons offenses and other traffic offenses

Top Ten Offenses (Females & Males)

Dangerous drugs comprise nearly 50% of offenses for females on parole (45.6%) and on probation (48.8%). Stealing and larceny is the second ranked offense for both parolees (9.2%) and probationers (10.1%). Dangerous drugs is also the top offense for males both on parole and on probation but the percentages of all offense are less (25.7% and 30.3%, respectively). Male parolees offenders have more violent/sexual offenses in the top ten than male probationers (5 compared to 3) and the offenses are less serious for probationers.

The prison sentences for males are higher than for females for the same offense but because most offenders are sentenced to the maximum probation term there is little difference in the probation sentences between the genders or between the offenses.

Table 10.5. Top Ten Offenses Supervised Female Offenders on June 30, 2023

Parole	Offense Description	Offenders	Ave Sentence (yrs)	Percent of Total
Rank				
1	Dangerous Drugs	1,163	5.9	45.6%
2	Stealing / Larceny	235	4.8	9.2%
3	Burglary	222	5.2	8.7%
4	Forgery / Counterfeiting	184	5.5	7.2%
5	Assault	141	5.6	5.5%
6	Homicide	99	14.2	3.9%
7	Damage Property	89	4.5	3.5%
8	Family Offenses	70	6.2	2.7%
9	Robbery	70	9.4	2.7%
10	Stolen Property	66	5.0	2.6%
Total Top 10 Offenses		2,339	6.6	91.6%
Total All Other Offenses		210	5.2	8.4%
Total All Offenses		2,549	5.7	100.0%

Probation	Offense Description	Offenders	Ave Sentence (yrs)	Percent of Total
Rank				
1	Dangerous Drugs	5,425	4.8	48.8%
2	Stealing / Larceny	1,124	4.7	10.1%
3	Assault	901	4.2	8.1%
4	Traffic Offenses Motor Vehicle	571	4.5	5.1%
5	Burglary	527	4.8	4.7%
6	Forgery / Counterfeiting	477	4.8	4.3%
7	Family Offenses	466	4.6	4.2%
8	Damage Property	323	4.8	2.9%
9	Fraud	257	4.8	2.3%
10	Stolen Property	208	4.7	1.9%
Total Top 10 Offenses		10,279	4.7	92.4%
Total All Other Offenses		843	4.4	7.6%
Total All Offenses		11,122	4.5	100.0%

Table 10.6. Top Ten Offenses Supervised Male Offenders on June 30, 2023

Parole	Offense Description	Offenders	Ave Sentence (yrs)	Percent of Total
Rank				
1	Dangerous Drugs	3,018	6.8	25.7%
2	Burglary	1,344	6.6	11.5%
3	Assault	1,320	7.1	11.2%
4	Robbery	842	12.1	7.2%
5	Stealing / Larceny	705	5.3	6.0%
6	Homicide	650	19.8	5.5%
7	Sexual Assault / Rape	623	13.0	5.3%
8	Damage Property	551	5.1	4.7%
9	Traffic Offenses Motor Vehicle	432	5.6	3.7%
10	Sex Offenses	378	6.6	3.2%
Total Top 10 Offenses		9,863	8.8	84.0%
Total All Other Offenses		1,874	5.2	16.0%
Total All Offenses		11,737	6.4	100.0%

Probation	Offense Description	Offenders	Ave Sentence (yrs)	Percent of Total
Rank				
1	Dangerous Drugs	8,268	4.7	30.3%
2	Assault	4,674	4.3	17.1%
3	Traffic Offenses Motor Vehicle	2,681	4.6	9.8%
4	Burglary	1,760	4.7	6.4%
5	Weapons	1,648	4.2	6.0%
6	Stealing / Larceny	1,605	4.7	5.9%
7	Damage Property	1,041	4.7	3.8%
8	Family Offenses	807	4.8	3.0%
9	Sex Offenses	716	4.9	2.6%
10	Obstructing Police	635	4.6	2.3%
Total Top 10 Offenses		23,835	4.6	87.2%
Total All Other Offenses		3,456	4.0	12.8%
Total All Offenses		27,291	4.2	100.0%

11.Comparison with the Supervised Population of June 30, 2017

In the past five years the parole population has increased by 1.3%. The number of female parolees has increased by 8.3% while the number of male parolees has decreased by 0.1% (Table 11.1). Among the five offense groups, the population of DWI parolee offenders experienced the greatest decrease (females 57.8%, males, 30.5%). The greatest increase has been in violent offenses (21.1%) and sex/child abuse offenses (12.0%), reflecting the increase in prison admissions for those offenses in recent prior years.

Table 11.1. Female and Male Parole Supervised Offenders by Offense Group and Percent Change, FY2018 to FY2023

Offense Group	FY2018			FY2023			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	203	2,398	2,601	308	2,842	3,150	51.7%	18.5%	21.1%
Sex and Child Abuse	74	869	943	74	982	1,056	0.0%	13.0%	12.0%
Nonviolent	922	4,635	5,557	1,027	4,762	5,789	11.4%	2.7%	4.2%
Drug	1,110	3,444	4,554	1,121	2,869	3,990	1.0%	-16.7%	-12.4%
DWI	45	406	451	19	282	301	-57.8%	-30.5%	-33.3%
Total	2,354	11,752	14,106	2,549	11,737	14,286	8.3%	-0.1%	1.3%

In the last five years the number of probationers has increased by 2.7% with the female population increasing the most (6.1% compared to 1.4% for males) – Table 11.2. The changes in the offenses of the probation population are similar to the changes in the parole population: increases in violent offense (52.3%) and child/child abuse offenses (29.4%) and DWI offenses decreasing the most (20.6%).

Table 11.2. Female and Male Probation Offenders by Offense Group and Percent Change, FY2018 to FY2023

Offense Group	FY2018			FY2023			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	664	3,318	3,982	976	5,088	6,064	47.0%	53.3%	52.3%
Sex and Child Abuse	291	850	1,141	398	1,078	1,476	36.8%	26.8%	29.4%
Nonviolent	4,281	11,820	16,101	4,348	11,757	16,105	1.6%	-0.5%	0.0%
Drug	4,861	8,712	13,573	5,087	7,613	12,700	4.6%	-12.6%	-6.4%
DWI	388	2,218	2,606	313	1,755	2,068	-19.3%	-20.9%	-20.6%
Total	10,485	26,918	37,403	11,122	27,291	38,413	6.1%	1.4%	2.7%

Average Sentence

The average sentence length of offenders on parole increased by 6.4% from FY2018 to FY2023 (Table 11.3). The greatest increases were for sex/child abuse (23.5%) and DWI (20.0%) offenses. The main driver in the average sentence is the number of parolees with violent offenses, who serve longer sentences. Because most probationers serve the maximum probation term, irrespective of offense or gender, there is little change in the average probation term served over the last five years.

Table 11.3. Comparison of Average Sentences (years), FY2018 and FY2023

Offense Group	FY2018			FY2023			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Parolees									
Violent	9.1	12.2	12.0	9.8	12.6	12.3	7.8%	2.9%	2.7%
Sex and Child Abuse	5.8	9.8	9.5	7.2	12.1	11.7	24.1%	23.1%	23.5%
Nonviolent	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.8	0.2%	2.8%	2.3%
Drug	6.0	7.3	7.0	6.1	7.2	6.9	1.5%	-1.8%	-1.7%
DWI	5.8	5.7	5.7	6.6	6.9	6.9	13.4%	20.5%	20.0%
Total	5.7	7.4	7.1	6.0	7.9	7.6	4.7%	7.0%	6.4%

*Life sentences computed as 30 years

Offense Group	FY2018			FY2023			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Probationers									
Violent	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	-1.5%	-1.2%	-1.3%
Sex and Child Abuse	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	-1.8%	-2.0%	-2.0%
Nonviolent	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	-4.8%	-2.3%	-3.0%
Drug	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.8	1.9%	2.1%	2.1%
DWI	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	0.9%	-2.1%	-1.7%
Total	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	-1.2%	-1.1%	-1.1%

While most parolees are serving nonviolent offenses, the percent serving violent or sex offenses has increased for both males and females and in FY2023 accounted for 29.4% of the parole population compared to 25.1% FY2018. Probationers serve a higher percentage of nonviolent offenses compared to parolees (80.4% compared to 70.6% in FY2023) but, as with parolees, there has been an increase in the last five years in the percent of probationers serving violent or sex offenses and both males and females. The violent/sex offense percentage has increased from 13.7% in FY2018 to 19.6% in F2023.

12. Supervision Openings

All Openings

Supervision openings decreased in FY2023 by 4.0% following an increase in FY2022. The increase was attributed to the recovery in the criminal justice system from the COVID pandemic (Table 12.1). All admission types have declined since FY2018 but the greatest declines have been in 120-day releases (12.4%) and parole releases (8.0%). The decline in prison admissions, which has resulted in the decline in parole releases, began with the revised criminal code in 2017 that among many changes reduced the sentencing for a number of drug offenses and raised the value of felony stealing.

Table 12.1. Supervision Opening Types from FY2014 to FY2023

Type of Opening	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23
New Probation	18,263	17,560	17,691	17,747	18,171	17,886	13,414	13,639	16,335	15,784
120-Day Probation Releases	4,819	4,930	4,942	4,992	5,044	4,436	3,487	2,205	2,528	2,608
Parole Releases	12,921	12,484	11,632	12,462	13,096	14,190	13,396	9,945	9,341	8,616
Absconder Returns	5,100	5,152	5,329	5,241	5,409	5,383	4,338	4,283	4,110	4,176
Interstate transfers	1,008	989	1,042	1,140	1,027	1,042	930	713	609	569
Supervision Openings	42,111	41,115	40,636	41,582	42,747	42,937	35,565	30,785	32,923	31,753
Percent Change	3.4%	-2.4%	-1.2%	2.3%	2.8%	0.4%	-17.1%	-13.3%	7.3%	-3.6%

Openings by Gender and Race/Ethnicity

The two dominant race categories are Black and White, which account for 96.4% of openings. Blacks account for 20.9% of all openings. For Black individuals, the percentage is highest for interstate transfers (23.6%) and new probation openings (22.3%). The Black percentage is lowest for 120-day releases to probation (12.7%).

Table 12.2. Supervision Openings for FY2023 by Race/Ethnicity

Race/ Ethnicity	New Probation	120-Day Releases	Parole Releases	Absconder Returns	Interstate Transfers	All Openings	Percent of Openings
Asian	75	3	23	8	3	112	0.3%
Black	3,522	331	1,727	921	134	6,635	20.9%
Hispanic	366	87	197	83	29	762	2.4%
Native American	48	13	36	14	6	117	0.4%
Unknown	119	5	13	12	3	152	0.5%
White	11,654	2,169	6,620	3,138	394	23,975	75.5%
Total	15,784	2,608	8,616	4,176	569	31,753	100.0%

Percent of Total

Asian	0.5%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%
Black	22.3%	12.7%	20.0%	22.1%	23.6%	20.9%
Hispanic	2.3%	3.3%	2.3%	2.0%	5.1%	2.4%
Native American	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	1.1%	0.4%
Unknown	0.8%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%
White	73.8%	83.2%	76.8%	75.1%	69.2%	75.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Openings by Gender

For all openings in FY2023 females accounted for 24.2%; they had a higher percentage for new probation openings (27.6%) and 120-day releases (25.6%) comparatively. The lowest percentage for females was for parole releases (16.7%).

Table 12.3. Supervision Openings for FY2023 by Gender

Gender	New Probation	120-Day Releases	Parole Releases	Absconder Returns	Interstate Transfers	All Openings
Female	4,359	667	1,437	1,076	136	7,675
Male	11,425	1,941	7,179	3,100	433	24,078
Total	15,784	2,608	8,616	4,176	569	31,753

Percent of Total

Female	27.6%	25.6%	16.7%	25.8%	23.9%	24.2%
Male	72.4%	74.4%	83.3%	74.2%	76.1%	75.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

13. Supervision Closings

All Closings

Since September 1, 2012, offenders on probation and parole serving eligible nonviolent offenses can earn compliance credits (ECC) by maintaining good behavior and thereby reduce the time to completion of their sentence (HB1525). The result of ECC was a sharp increase in discharges from FY2013 to FY2015. The increase in discharges that began in FY2019 has been because of a decrease in field violations, leading to a decrease in revocations and absconding (Table 13.1).

Table 13.1. Number of Closings of Field Supervision by Closing Type, FY2014-2023

Type of Closing	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23
Discharges	21,007	19,538	16,932	16,869	16,205	16,633	16,607	17,479	16,823	14,509
Revocations/Returns	12,855	12,578	12,165	12,098	11,871	10,465	9,266	8,382	7,999	7,276
Absconding	10,209	10,264	10,213	10,467	10,222	9,586	8,635	7,357	7,020	7,266
Interstate transfers	3,068	3,011	3,109	3,386	3,299	3,421	2,829	2,452	2,640	2,607
Total Releases	47,139	45,391	42,419	42,820	41,597	40,105	37,337	35,670	34,482	31,658
Annual Percent Change	4.7%	-3.7%	-6.5%	0.9%	-2.9%	-3.6%	-6.9%	-4.5%	-3.3%	-8.2%
Percent Discharged	44.6%	43.0%	39.9%	39.4%	39.0%	41.5%	44.5%	49.0%	48.8%	45.8%

Closings by Gender

There was a larger decrease in female closings (11.6%) than male closings (8%) in. Females have a higher discharge rate than males (49.4%) in FY2023 compared to males (44.8)

Table 13.2. Closings from Supervision by Type and Gender, FY2014-FY2023

Females										
Type of Closing	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23
Discharges	4,900	4,578	3,919	4,132	3,979	4,132	4,235	4,571	4,390	3,651
Revocations/Returns	2,224	2,324	2,323	2,328	2,368	2,058	1,689	1,448	1,453	1,303
Absconding	2,270	2,239	2,344	2,577	2,579	2,440	2,228	1,859	1,764	1,817
Interstate transfers	660	732	767	925	838	841	678	585	673	625
Total Releases	10,054	9,873	9,353	9,962	9,764	9,471	8,830	8,463	8,280	7,396
Annual Pct Change	10.3%	-1.8%	-5.3%	6.5%	-2.0%	-3.0%	-6.8%	-4.2%	-2.2%	-10.7%
Percent Discharged	48.7%	46.4%	41.9%	41.5%	40.8%	43.6%	48.0%	54.0%	53.0%	49.4%
Males										
Type of Closing	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23
Discharges	16,107	14,960	13,013	12,737	12,226	12,501	12,372	12,809	12,433	10,858
Revocations/Returns	10,631	10,254	9,842	9,770	9,503	8,407	7,577	6,934	6,546	5,973
Absconding	7,939	8,025	7,869	7,890	7,643	7,146	6,407	5,498	5,256	5,449
Interstate and Other	2,408	2,279	2,342	2,461	2,461	2,580	2,151	1,867	1,967	1,982
Total Releases	37,085	35,518	33,066	32,858	31,833	30,634	28,507	27,207	26,202	24,262
Annual Pct Change	3.3%	-4.2%	-6.9%	-0.6%	-3.1%	-3.8%	-6.9%	-4.6%	-3.7%	-7.4%
Percent Discharged	43.4%	42.1%	39.4%	38.8%	38.4%	40.8%	43.4%	47.4%	47.5%	44.8%

Closings by Race/Ethnicity

Black and White offenders account for 97% of all closings. Black offenders account for 20.9% of all closings but had a higher percent of discharges (22.1%) and a lower percent of revocations and returns (16.1%). For White offenders it was the reverse. White offenders had a higher percent of revocations and returns (81.2%) and a lower percent of discharges (75.3%) relative to their representation (76.1%) in closings.

Table 13.3. Closings from Supervision by Closing Type by Race/Ethnicity FY2023

Race/Ethnicity	Discharges	Revocation/ Returns	Absconding	Interstate transfers	All Closings	Percent of Closings
Asian	67	11	22	21	121	0.4%
Black	3,720	1,289	1,540	654	7,203	20.9%
Hispanic	292	163	151	99	705	2.0%
Native American	47	36	30	16	129	0.4%
Unknown	32	7	19	21	79	0.2%
White	12,665	6,493	5,258	1,829	26,245	76.1%
Total	16,823	7,999	7,020	2,640	34,482	100.0%

Percent of Total

Asian	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%	0.8%	0.4%
Black	22.1%	16.1%	21.9%	24.8%	20.9%
Hispanic	1.7%	2.0%	2.2%	3.8%	2.0%
Native American	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%
Unknown	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.8%	0.2%
White	75.3%	81.2%	74.9%	69.3%	76.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

14. Time under Supervision

Total and by Gender

In FY2023 the average time under a period of supervision was 20.5 months. Supervisions ending with a discharge served the longest (29.4 months) – Table 14.1. The shortest periods of supervision ended with a revocation or prison return (12.8 months). Females served slightly longer on supervision than males (21.7 months compared to 20.2 months) and this applies to all closing types except interstate transfers. Since FY2013, legislation allows parolees and probationers to accrue Earned Compliance Credits (ECC) by good behavior on supervision. Good behavior allows offenders with eligible offenses to shorten the time on supervision.

Table 14.1. Time under Supervision by Closing Type for FY2023

	Female		Male		Total	
	Closings	Months Served	Closings	Months Served	Closings	Months Served
Discharges	3,650	30.6	10,860	29.0	14,510	29.4
Revocations/Returns	1,303	12.8	5,973	12.8	7,276	12.8
Absconding	1,817	15.3	5,454	15.1	7,271	15.1
Interstate transfers	625	7.0	1,982	7.8	2,607	7.6
TOTAL/AVERAGE	7,395	21.7	24,269	20.2	31,664	20.5

Offense Group

Violent offenses include homicide, robbery, assault, kidnapping, arson 1st degree, armed criminal action and serious weapons offenses (felony class A and B). Sex offenses comprise 566, RSMo sex offenses and 568, RSMo child abuse offenses, excluding non-support. Drug offenses include those from Chapters 195 and 579, RSMo. The DWI designation entails BAC (excessive blood alcohol content) offenses. Nonviolent offenses are other offenses, including property offenses, public order offenses, other weapons offenses and other traffic offenses. As with the institutional population, discharged sex/child abuse offenders serve the longest average time under supervision, 38.5 months, followed by violent offenses, 31.8 months. Drug offenders serve the shortest time (27.5 months).

Table 14.2. Time under Supervision for Discharged Offenders by Offense Group, FY2023

	Female		Male		Total	
	Closings	Months Served	Closings	Months Served	Closings	Months Served
Violent	412	31.2	2,466	29.7	2,878	29.9
Sex and Child Abuse	161	35.5	549	38.9	710	38.1
Nonviolent	1290	33.1	3738	29.0	5,028	30.1
Drug	1,651	28.3	3,328	26.7	4,979	27.2
DWI	136	27.2	779	30.4	915	29.9
TOTAL/AVERAGE	3,650	30.6	10,860	29.0	14,510	29.4

Parole Supervision

Parolees serve an average time of 5 months less than the average for the total field population (Tables 14.2 and 14.3). The difference in time served in prison compared to supervision by offense group is, much less because violent and sex offenders who have longer sentences serve a greater proportion of their sentence in prison. Females serve a shorter time on parole than males for violent, sex and DWI offenses but serve longer for nonviolent offenses.

Table 14.3. Time under Supervision for Parole Offenders Discharged by Offense Group, FY2023

	Female		Male		Total	
	Closings	Months Served	Closings	Months Served	Closings	Months Served
Violent	100	23.8	1,013	26.9	1,113	26.6
Sex and Child Abuse	23	26.0	267	34.4	290	33.7
Nonviolent	260	23.1	1,315	21.6	1,575	21.8
Drug	385	26.2	1,157	25.4	1,542	25.6
DWI	18	18.6	142	25.5	160	24.7
TOTAL/AVERAGE	786	24.7	3,894	25.1	4,680	25.1

Probation Supervision

Most felony probationers are sentenced to the maximum term (five years) and without the earned compliance credits all probationers would serve a similar period of time to discharge. Since FY2013 the eligibility for ECC has determined the time under supervision. Nearly all sex or child abuse offenses are not eligible for ECC and they serve the longest (43.7 months) - Table 14.4. Some less serious class D and E violent offenses are eligible, which has resulted in the time served for violent and nonviolent offenses serving a similar time to discharge (36 and 35 months, respectively). All drug offenses are eligible for ECC and drug offenders serve the shortest time to discharge (28.4 months).

Table 14.4. Time under Supervision for Probation Offenders Discharged by Offense Group, FY2023

	Female		Male		Total	
	Closings	Months Served	Closings	Months Served	Closings	Months Served
Violent	312	33.5	1,452	31.6	1,764	31.9
Sex and Child Abuse	138	37.0	282	43.0	420	41.0
Nonviolent	1,030	35.6	2,424	33.0	3,454	33.8
Drug	1,266	28.9	2,171	27.4	3,437	28.0
DWI	118	28.5	637	31.6	755	31.1
TOTAL/AVERAGE	2,864	32.2	6,966	31.2	9,830	31.5



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